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Wednesday, March 2, 1983
Phalguna 11, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 2, 1983/Phalguna 11, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज क्या बात है, छुट्टी है ?

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Biren Singh Engti
(Autonomous District (ST) Assam)

Shri Bhubneswar Bhuyan
(Gauhati — Assam)

Shri Bishnu Prasad
(Kaliabor — Assam)

Shri Tarun Gogoi
(Jorhat — Assam)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 144 — Shri Surya Narayan Singh....

Shri Narayan Choubey—Not present.

Q. 145 — Shri G. Y. Krishnan ...Not present.

What a start!

Q. 146—Shri Ram Prasad Ahirwar.... Shri Suraj Bhan.

Not present.

Should I also now say something?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वेश्चन नम्बर 146 बड़ा इम्पार्टेन्ट है ।

अनुसूचित जाति के लोग आंध्र प्रदेश में तेलगू देशम सरकार से बड़े भयभीत हैं, उनको वहां पर सताया जा रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में आधे घंटे की चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम साहब, कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । I cannot do anything.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलगू देशम की सरकार के बारे में वहां के हरिजनों में काफी आतंक . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नियमों को पढ़ लीजिए, नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

. . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिना मतलब किसी चीज का क्या फायदा ।
You know rules and still try to transgress them. What is this?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Surya Narain Singh, Shri Narayan Choubey, Shri G. Y. Krishnan, Shri Ram Prasad Ahirwar, Shri Suraj Bhan, Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu —absent.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Sir, my question is there.

MR. SPEAKER: You have missed it. You have come late. That has lapsed. Now it will come in the second round. You have just missed the bus.

Advance Deposits for Booking of Scooters

*148. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that some of the two-wheeler scooter manufacturers through their sales agents are collecting rupees five hundred as advance from the general public, against the booking of a two-wheeler scooter;

(b) whether in this way money is collected from public at cheaper rate of interest than the market rate; and

(c) whether Government would make necessary amendments in the Rules so that money so collected should be deposited with the Post Office Savings Banks as was the practice some time back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Government are aware that some of the manufacturers are collecting advances for the booking of scooters from intending customers.

(b) and (c). While the interest paid on deposits by the manufacturers is lower than the rate at which banks extend loans to the industry, it is reported to be higher than what would accrue to the customer in a Post Office Savings Bank account. The collection of advance deposits from intending customers by manufacturers including the manufacturers of 2-wheeler scooters, is part of the normal commercial practice. Such deposits do not infringe the provisions of the company deposit rules either.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Sir, I would like to know what will be the approximate selling price of the Scooter? Sir, without announcing the approximate price they are booking the scooters. I would also like to know at the same time that under what provision they are charging Rs. 5/- as application fee, which is not refundable?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, it will not be possible for me to indicate what would be the price of the scooter ultimately. What is your second question?

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: My question is—they are charging Rs. 5/- as an application fee which is not refundable. Under what provision are they doing that?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच रुपए सिर्फ फार्म के चार्ज करते हैं, यह तो अन्याय है, इसको बंद कीजिए ।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, I have said just now that this is a step which the companies have been taking on their own as part of commercial practice. However, since this matter has been raised by the Hon. Member in the House and it has also been raised outside the House, we will look into the matter.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Sir, my information about the Lohia Machines is not general, but the information has been given on the floor of the U.P. Assembly that they have not even erected their building and they hope to start the erection of the machinery on that proposed building by June 1983. I would like to know how will they supply these scooters to the public in 1983, their promised date?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, according to the information with us the Lohia Machines have taken certain steps to set up their factory. One step is that the land for the project has been purchased, lay-out has been finalised. Almost all the machinery and equipment required for the first phase of production have been identified and contracted for. Orders have been placed on foreign suppliers for imported dies, jigs, tools and fixtures under Open General Licence. Remittance of the first instalment of know-how fee has been made, and all the major drawings have been received and work on vendors' development has almost been completed, inasmuch as identification of vendors has been done, and negotiations are being carried on.

So, you will see that many of the first steps required have already been taken by them. We hope that in view of the steps already taken, this company would be able to manufacture the scooters within the time indicated by them.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I know that there is so much of demand for scooters in this country. And seeing this demand, so many people have done these things. I do not say that they are bogus companies. Just now my friend mentioned about Lohia Machines. They have not erected any machinery or done anything. So far, our information is that they have collected crores of rupees in the name of this scooter. They have not only collected Rs. 5/- per application, but they have also asked those people to deposit Rs. 500/-. In this way, our information is that they have collected crores of rupees. But they have not started so far.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact. If it is a fact, is he going to enquire into the matter? What steps is he going to take against those bogus people?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: According to the information available with the Government, Lohia Machines have received deposits amounting to Rs. 90 crores so far. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: What about action to be taken against this company?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Taking of deposits is now an accepted commercial practice and does not violate the provisions of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975. I may point out that not only Lohia Machines, but other companies also — whether they are manufacturing scooters or commercial vehicles —are taking these deposits. (*Interruptions*) This has now been accepted as a normal commercial practice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: No; it cannot be. They have collected Rs. 90 crores, and no work has been done so far.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : The money which is collected, could be used to meet their working capital needs and the needs of ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramamurthy.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: This is nothing but a fraud on the society. (*Interruptions*) Lohia Machines Co. has already submitted its plan, capital outlay and also the working capital programme, and everything. So far, they have not constructed the building and they have not commenced production. If these Rs. 90 crores are going to help them for their working capital or capital outlay, I wonder how our Finance Ministry and others are all sleeping over this matter. In view of this fact, will the Minister direct those people to return that money, and see that they take only that much money proportionate to the production they are going to envisage for the coming years?

An Hon. Member:

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): As my hon. colleague has just now said, so far it has been an established commercial practice... (*Interruptions*) for private and public sector companies to take deposits, and to accept deposits either in post office savings bank account or through company deposits or through bank accounts. But I think that there is some need to regulate all this for the future. Therefore, what I would do is: I would set up a committee of officials of the Department of Company Affairs, Department of Heavy Industry and Department of Finance, so that it could look into this and prescribe rules if possible, and suggest what should and could be done for the future. (*Interruptions*)

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार: अध्यक्ष जी, लोहिया मशीन्ज ने 500 रुपये के हिसाब से 90 करोड़ रुपया जमा किया है। जिन लोगों ने इस के लिये रुपया देकर नाम रजिस्टर कराया है, उन का नम्बर 50-60 साल में आने वाला है। अभी उन का प्रोडक्शन शुरू नहीं हुआ है जब कि उन का कहना है कि वे हर साल 1 लाख स्कूटर देने वाले हैं। 50 साल तक लोगों को तकलीफ होने वाली है। यह 90 करोड़ रुपया उन्होंने कैसे लिया जबकि उनकी कैपेसिटी इतने स्कूटर बनाने की नहीं थी और यह उन की कैपेसिटी से बाहर था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन का आगे का भी एडजैस्ट कर लिया जाए, ताकि रुपया वापस कर सकें।

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : जो लोग अभी डिमान्ड कर रहे हैं कि वे पैसा वापस करें, तो क्या उद्योग मंत्रालय उन को यह हिदायत देगा कि वह पैसा लोगों का वापस करें। क्या 90 करोड़ रुपया, जो इन्होंने जमा किया है, उस को आप अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना में काम लाएंगे ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं सम्मानित सदस्य और सदन की भावना का आदर करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टाइम बाउन्ड करवा दीजिए।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है कि यह एटीट्यूड पहले से ही चली आ रही है और बजाज स्कूटर्स ने भी जमा करवाया है और टेल्कों तथा अन्य कम्पनियों ने भी समय-समय पर रुपया जमा करवाया है। इसलिए इस प्रकार के जो एडवरटाइजमेंट निकलते रहते हैं, उन से यह अन्दाजा लगता है कि 2-व्हीलर के लिए कितना अच्छा भविष्य है और जैसा आन्ध्र के माननीय सदस्य श्री राव ने कहा कि अब भारत 2-व्हीलर की एज में आ रहा है और इनकी डिमांड बढ़ रही है। इसलिए जो भी अच्छे ब्रांड के नाम को लेकर एडवरटाइजमेंट निकालता है, उस को रुपया मिल जाता है। भविष्य में किस प्रकार से रुपया जमा किया जाएगा, इस चीज को प्रस्तावित समिति देखेगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन रोपण और वन रक्षण योजनाएं

*150. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी वन रोपण और वन रक्षण योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से धनराशि मांगी गई है ; और

(ख) कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Only one which relates to the protect 'Himalayan Integrated Watershed Rehabilitation and development in Giri Catchment Sirmour District'. Along with projects from other States, this has also been posed to the World Bank.

(b) The question of release of funds at this stage does not arise.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है, उस से यह जाहिर होता है कि उन्होंने कोई योजना रिजर्व बैंक को भेजी है लेकिन उस में पैसे के बारे में नहीं लिखा है कि कितनी धनराशि इस के लिए होगी। प्लानिंग मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से ऐसा कुछ नहीं लिखा गया है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए कितनी स्कीमें थीं। क्या एक ही स्कीम वृक्षारोपण के लिए भारत सरकार के पास आई है या अन्य स्कीमें भी प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास आई हैं, जिन से हिमाचल प्रदेश में वृक्षारोपण किया जा सके। यह सभी जानते हैं कि वृक्ष राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है और उन की रक्षा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। मैं यह बता दूं कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तलहटी में, मैदानों में जो डैम बनाए हुए हैं और वहां पर कहीं बिजली लाइनों की वजह से और कहीं सड़कें बनाने की वजह से जो कटाव हो रहा है और वृक्ष काटे गये हैं, उन से भी नुकसान हुआ है। अब पोजिशन यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में नदियों और सड़कों की वजह से बहुत कटाव हो रहा है और मंत्री जी इस से अवगत होंगे। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे वहां पर वृक्षारोपण के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार को ज्यादा धन देने का प्रावधान करेंगे ?

श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण : जो जानकारी दी गई है वह वर्ल्ड बैंक को एक प्रोजेक्ट के लिंड जो एप्रोच किया है, उन के बारे में है। इस के अलावा 7 स्कीमें हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर इम्पलीमेंट हो रही हैं, जिन में से सोशल फोरेस्टरी की 4 हैं और प्लान्टेशन की 3 हैं। ये सब सेन्ट्रली स्पोंसर्ड स्कीमें हैं, जो 50:50 बेसिस पर हैं या उस से ज्यादा पर हैं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि एक ही स्कीम है, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने प्लानिंग कमीशन को भेजी है और उस स्कीम को चलाने के लिए हम ने वर्ल्ड बैंक को एप्रोच किया है। अब वर्ल्ड बैंक से उस का एप्रेजल होगा कि कितनी धनराशि वे देंगे और इस के बाद ही इसका ही फैसला होगा।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : मैंने यह पूछा था कि कितना अनुमानित खर्च इसमें आएगा। आप ने बताया है कि एक टीम भेजी है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कितना रकबा वृक्षारोपण में आयेगा और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी। आप ने 4 स्कीमों का ब्यौरा दिया है। वहां पर एक स्कीम और चल रही है। उस के लिए कितनी धनराशि आप ने दी है और जो दूसरी स्कीमें चल रही हैं, उन को इम्पलीमेंट

करने के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आप ने दी है ।

इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जो वृक्ष काटे गये हैं, उन की जगह पर दूसरे वृक्ष लगाने के लिए आप के पास कोई स्कीम है या नहीं ?

श्री एस. पी. चव्हाण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्कीम वर्ल्ड बैंक को दी गयी है उसकी एस्टीमेटिड कास्ट बीस करोड़ रुपया है । वर्ल्ड बैंक जितने कम्पोनेंट्स के लिए फाइनेंस करने को राजी होता है, उसी पर हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा मांगी गयी धनराशि की मंजूरी मुनासिब करती है । सोशल फोरेस्ट्री के नाम से जो स्कीमें चल रही हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के जो फिगर्स हैं, अगर आप चाहते हैं तो उन सब का ब्यौरा मैं दे सकता हूं ।

Tribal sub-plan concept

*151. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement outlining:

(a) whether exact interpretation and intention of Tribal Sub-Plan concept includes Plan within State Plan and Plan within Central Ministries Plan also;

(b) if so, the policy and procedure followed by the States and Union Territories for preparation of Sub-Plan in the State Plan and allocation of funds from different developmental Departments of the States during Annual Plans of Five Year Plans;

(c) the policy and procedure followed by Central Ministries and Departments for Tribal Sub-Plan areas to earmark funds from their Departments and Ministries in Annual Plans of Five Year Plans to release funds to the States and Union Territories to spend only in Tribal Sub-Plan areas; and

(d) whether the policy and procedure of States and Central Ministries are yet to be formulated on the lines of the Sub-Plan concept, if so, reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The development departments of State Governments and Union Territories have been asked to earmark resources for tribal sub-Plan (TSP) from their various schemes and programmes in their budgets and formulate suitable programmes for the scheduled tribes and tribal areas. The tribal development department (or the social welfare department in some other States, as the case may be) acts as the nodal department and integrates the different departments' plans into the tribal sub-Plan. In so far as the question of allocation of funds is concerned, these are earmarked by the concerned departments keeping in view (a) the total population of the TSP area, (b) the geographical area of TSP, (c) comparative level of development and (d) the state of social services.

(c) Central Ministries/Departments are required to quantify funds for TSP areas from their annual and Five Year Plans, formulate appropriate programmes, suitably adapt ongoing programme and show the quantified provisions for the above purposes under separate budget sub-heads. By and large, the Central Ministries release funds to States in lump and the State Governments apportion such funds between TSP and other areas. A majority of the States/Union Territories have opened budget sub-heads or adopted similar budgetary mechanisms to ensure expenditure of the quantified provision in the tribal sub-plan areas.

(d) The States/Union Territories have adopted the policy and procedure in formulation of Tribal sub-Plans. A number of Central Ministries/Departments have also adopted such policy and procedure; others are likely to follow suit soon.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The reply given by the hon. Minister is not an adequate answer to my main question. When this Tribal Sub-Plan concept was started, the States were to prepare 180

projects but they have submitted only 125 projects so far and as for the other schemes, it was proposed that 52 micro project for primitive Tribes would be prepared but so far only 25 schemes have been submitted. The Central Ministries and Departments have to earmark the funds according to the guidelines of the Government of India. So far only six or seven Ministries have participated in this scheme. Keeping all this in mind, I would like to know whether the Ministry asked the States or gave a direction as per the constitutional provisions contained in Article 339(2) and 275(1) to earmark the funds from the State sector as well as the Central Ministry, which they have to do.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: As it is well known to all of us, the Scheduled Tribe population in our country is one of the weakest section of our society. Therefore, the Central Government is paying special attention for the upliftment of these people economically and socially. That is why if you look into some of the facts which are with us, you will agree with us. During the Fifth Plan period, about 65 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the country was covered by the Tribe sub-Plan in 16 States and two Union Territories. Subsequently Sikkim was also included. In all, thus, 17 States and two Union Territories have been covered. During the Sixth Plan period the coverage has been increased to 75 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population of the country. The quantum of money that we had allotted during the Fifth Plan was about Rs. 1,000 crores. During the Sixth Plan it will be more than Rs. 4,000 crores, or about 5,000 crores of rupees. All steps are being taken to see that the Scheduled Tribe population is helped. All the States are taking steps for this, and substantial amounts are being spent on this. Another point of importance is that the quantum of funds from the States is adequate and the flow of funds from the State Plans to the Tribal Sub-Plans during the Sixth Plan period is estimated at about Rs. 3,504 crores, and it is augmented by the Central Government.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I wanted to know whether the Ministry has given any directions in this regard to the States. The second point in the Tribal Sub-Plan concept, in order to hasten the socio-economic upliftment of the Scheduled Tribe people was to earmark the funds to the States and to upgrade the administration. What are the measures which the Ministry has so far taken to give any directions to the States and Union Territories, to upgrade the administration according to the Tribal Sub-Plan concept, to implement all the programmes and schemes which were started in the Fifth Plan and during the Annual Plan of the Sixth Plan. This is my specific question.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: What my hon. friend says regarding the main weaknesses in the implementation of the programme for the tribal development, is correct. We are taking steps to upgrade the administrative set up and other things. Inadequate administrative structure in the tribal sub-plan is one of the causes for the delay in the implementation of the programme. We are trying to see that good people, who are committed to this sort of programme, are posted to these areas. We have also allotted money to the State Governments to build more houses and provide more facilities for these people. Regarding monitoring of the programme, we are looking into that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What steps are being taken by the Government to see that there is an effective monitoring? My hon. friend has said that they are considering it. Has it been ever monitored that the money sanctioned by the Central Government and also by the Planning Commission is being properly used? What recommendations have been made by those people, who have been sent by the Central Government to the various States in order to see that the money is properly utilised?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We are making a constant endeavour in this regard. Discussions are being held at various levels. Even Ministry officials and myself have visited various States and taken their views. Where there are difficulties, we are trying to overcome those in order to see that the implementation of these programmes takes place at all levels.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): In this connection, the Prime Minister had written to the State Government in 1980. Then the Planning Commission had also written. The Home Ministry has also written several times to the State Governments. The Prime Minister has also written letters to all the Departments of the Central Governments to allocate funds for special plans, which are meant for these regions.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री जी के बार-बार लिखने के बावजूद, गृह मंत्रालय के बार-बार निर्देशों के बावजूद और आजादी के 35 साल के बाद भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्या ज्यों की त्यों है। इस कारण से उनके अंदर बहुत आक्रोश है । इस चीज को महदेनजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार गृह मंत्रालय में हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए अलग विभाग खोलेगी ताकि उसकी देखरेख में उनकी उन्नति हो सके । अगर सरकार का ऐसा विचार है तो कब तक यह व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं और अगर नहीं तो क्यों ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: So far as separate Department is concerned, that is under active consideration of the Government.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पिछले पांच साल से एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन में है। सेठी साहब यहां पर हैं, प्रधानमंत्री जी भी हैं, पांच साल से यह एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन में रहेगा । उनके लिए काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, ढिंढोरा बहुत पीटा जा रहा है । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक यह करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : पहली बात तो यह है कि 5 साल हमें हुए ही नहीं हैं । दूसरी बात जहां तक एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन का सवाल है, एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन में यह मामला अभी लिया गया है । यह कहना कि इस सिलसिले में कोई काम नहीं हुआ है, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 65 परसेंट पापुलेशन कवर हो चुकी थी । अब इसको और बढ़ाया गया है और करीब-करीब 7-8 लाख से ज्यादा कैमिलीज को इनका लाभ मिल चुका है और उनको पावटी लाइन से ऊपर उठाया गया है ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: My question was regarding a separate Department in the Home Ministry.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: My colleague has already replied that it is under active consideration of Government.

SHRI A. C. DAS: Under tribal sub-plan programmes, the Ministry of Home Affairs is spending adequate funds in the country for development of Scheduled Tribes by providing special Central assistance to 19 States and Union Territories. In this connection, it is pointed out that funds are also separately provided by the Ministry for the development of primitive tribal groups as well as tribals remaining in the concentrated pockets called as MADA area (Modified Area Development Approach in Sixth Plan): In this connection, I would like to know what schemes are being undertaken and what quantum of funds are being provided by the Ministry for the tribals who are outside the sub-plan area and MADA area? What special measures are being taken for them in other areas.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already answered the question. The total investment in the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 1,000 crores only. The investment was expected to increase during the Sixth Plan period from Rs. 4,000 to 5,000 crores. The flow from the State Plan funds is Rs. 3,500 crores, Special Central Assistance from the Home Ministry Rs. 470 crores, contribution by the Central Ministries Rs. 500 crores and institutional finance about Rs. 550 crores. So, we are expecting all these funds to flow for this purpose.

Incentives for setting up Industries in Backward Areas

*155. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether a package of specific incentives for investment in the backward areas was being evolved with a view to ensuring balanced dispersal of industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the Districts identified for the purpose;

(c) the steps taken to tap industrial entrepreneurs in the backward districts and the results achieved in this direction; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). A package of measures is under consideration of Government. It would be premature to mention details or steps to be taken for its implementation until the package has been finalised.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, I want your protection in regard to this question. The Department of Industries has shown disrespect to my question. While addressing the Oudh Chamber of Commerce in Lucknow, the Industries Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwari, spelt out and made clear the programme that he is going to evolve and the incentives proposed to be given for setting up industries in backward areas. Last time in Parliament the hon. Prime Minister also intervened to say what is in her mind for the development of backward areas. My question was very much specific and the answer is, well, it is not even just evasive, it is no answer at all. The question was whether a package of specific incentives for investment in backward areas was being evolved with a view to ensuring the balanced dispersal of industries. Already the scheme is there for the backward areas, which have been identified previously. How many districts were identified as backward previously? In those backward areas, have the entrepreneurs set up their industries and, if so, what is the outcome. Already 87 districts have been earmarked, according to the instructions of the Prime Minister, where there is no industry, medium or large-scale. What is the fate of those areas? In this context, let him first answer my primary question; then I will ask my supplementaries.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The hon. Member will agree that we have not thought of his being evasive. The question is of specific incentives in the backward areas. It is a question whether specific incentives are being evolved. These incentive are under consideration. The Sivaraman Committee Report has been received and it is now under the consideration of a ministerial Committee. I think we can take a decision on the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee regarding specific incentives within a few weeks. In the Oudh Chamber of Commerce and other Chambers I have mentioned about the incentives already available, as of now, not for the future. I have always said that the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee are under consideration.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, may I add that, in the mean time in taking decisions for licences and so on we try to give preference to such districts.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Now, my question is . . .

MR. SPEAKER: What do you mean?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have got two answers instead of one. Now, you put another question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: What was his answer?

MR. SPEAKER: There was a question against this monopolisation of deposits. Now I can't allow this monopolisation of questions.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I would like to know (a) whether the Government propose to make certain changes in the transport subsidy scheme to make it more cost compensatory to promote industries in the backward areas. If so, the salient features thereof and how far it will go in promoting industries in the backward areas; (b) the priorities proposed to be given to the selected district in the matter of setting up large or medium industries with salient features thereof; (c) whether adequate entrepreneurship is available in the backward districts selected for the purpose; if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps proposed to be taken with

the help of other departments like Railways, Roads and other Ministries to set up infrastructure on a priority basis.

MR. SPEAKER: Can this be a question? Are the Supplementaries to go on like this? For a parliamentarian like you, it should be one simple, straight question.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, as has already been stated by my senior colleague, the incentives which are to be given to the industries which are to be set up in these backward areas including transportation subsidy are matters which are under the consideration of the Government. So far as the question whether the entrepreneurship is available to set up industries in backward areas is concerned, we have been all along emphasising on the State Governments to build up necessary infrastructures in these backward areas so that industries could be set up in these areas.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, though the Government has announced certain incentives for establishing industries in backward areas, yet the experience is this, that the entrepreneurs do not avail themselves of these incentives. Has the Government identified the reasons for their not moving to the backward areas, and has it occurred to the Government that private entrepreneurs are actuated by the motive of profit and shifting to the backward areas has some difficulties for them? If that is so, is the Government contemplating establishing industries for the balanced development of backward areas?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:: Sir, while I agree with most of what the hon. Member has said it was because of this that Sivaraman Committee was set up and this Committee identified certain reasons which have led to the non-establishment of industries in the backward areas to the extent desired, and I also agree that the profit motive is not the only primary motive in this regard, and the absence of infra-structure is another matter. But the hon. Member will agree that it is not possible because of the constraint of resources to just enlarge the public on the government sector to cover all the backward districts or even most of the backward districts. Constraint of resources is there, but our policy has been to locate as many projects in the public sector in the backward areas as possible and as the socio-economic or techno-economic considerations require.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: At least you cover some areas.

श्री राम प्यारे पानिका: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने पिछले वर्षों में बैकवर्ड एरिया की पहचान के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति का गठन प्लानिंग कमीशन ने किया, और उस समिति ने वह रिपोर्ट दे दी है । लेकिन उद्देश्य यह था कि रीजनल इम्बैलेंस केवल जिला स्तर पर ही नहीं, बल्कि ब्लाक लैवल पर भी इंडस्ट्रियलीबैकवर्ड एरिया डिक्लेयर करने के लिये कमेटी शासन को रिपोर्ट दे ।

क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर देश के बहुत से स्थान जो इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड है उनको आप पिछड़ा डिक्लेयर करने जा रहे है और वह सारी सहूलियतें जो पिछड़े जिलों को दे रहे है उनको मुहैया करने जा रहे है ? यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है इस प्रकार की संस्तुति कोई ब्लाक को आधार मान कर अभी तक नहीं हुई है । लेकिन कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने ब्लाक को पहले से ही यूनिट माना है कि वह अविकसित है या बैकवर्ड है। इस समय भी स्टैल इन्वैस्टमैंट सबसाडी के लिये कुछ राज्यों ने ब्लाक को एक यूनिट माना हुआ है । यह सारा प्रश्न शिवरामन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर विचाराधीन है कि इसमें क्या मदद की जाये और न्यूक्लीयस प्लान्ट योजना का क्या होगा । यह सारा प्रश्न इस समय एक कैबीनेट कमेटी के विचाराधीन है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी जिला भीलवाड़ा बैकवर्ड इलाका है। वहां रामपुराअगुचा में दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा जस्ता का भंडार निकला है । ऐसी हालत में क्या आप वहां पर सुपर जिंक मैल्टिंग प्लान्ट स्थापित करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सम्मानित सदस्य स्वीकार करेंगे कि मूल प्रश्न के संदर्भ में सारे देश के परिप्रेक्ष्य में एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संबंध में मेरे लिये कुछ कहना धृष्टता होगी लेकिन जहां तक मेरी सामान्य जानकारी है, रामपुराजगुचा के समग्र विकास के लिये योजना में कुछ न कुछ प्रावधान रखा गया है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना ही अच्छा है ।

Welfare/promotion facilities for C.R.P.F. and B.S.F.

*156. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in view of the heavy demand of Central Reserve Police Force and Border Security Force by the States in time of disturbances, the officers and other ranks of these forces are always on the move and have to bear tiredness and hardships in the process;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in spite of all this their performance has been praised by all concerned; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken for their welfare, promotions and providing them some spell of time for peace and rest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government are aware that personnel of the CRPF and BSF perform arduous duties.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Welfare of the personnel of CRPF and BSF is kept under constant review. A number of funds have been created in both the forces for providing financial assistance to the personnel and their families. A cadre review for BSF officers was sanctioned in early 1981 and this benefitted a large number of persons of the force in the matter of promotions. A similar cadre review for CRPF officers is under finalisation. The personnel of CRPF and BSF working in battalions are already entitled to sixty days earned leave per year as against thirty days admissible to most other Central Government employees.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Keeping in view the tough job that the C. R. P. F. and B. S. F. are expected to perform, is Government going to consider for an increase in their salary and allowances?

It has been mentioned that cadre review has been completed in B. S. F. Why has the cadre review in C. R. P. F. not been completed? During the completion of the cadre review will the Government consider the claim of the ex-emergency Commissioned officers who have joined the C. R. P. F.? Will the Government provide seniority to those who are asking for it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as the B. S. F. and C. R. P. F. are concerned, there are staff councils and at the Centre there is an apex level council. We are meeting in the staff councils from time to time and redressing their grievances. So far as B. S. F. is concerned, this review has been done. But as far as C. R. P. F. is concerned, it has already been finalised by the Committee of Secretaries and now the paper is being prepared for the Cabinet.

As far as welfare measures for B. S. F. and C. R. P. F. are concerned, apart from pay and emoluments which they are drawing, there are various welfare measures which are being taken. For example, schools, are being run for the education of their children. A separation allowance is being given to them whenever they are outside the headquarters. Similarly loans to employees on meagre interest are given Financial help is given to the widows of the employees.

Financial help is given for their daughter's marriage. Financial relief is given to the heir of C. R. P. F. employees depending upon the cause of death etc.

I would not go into more details but, Sir, I can say that the hazardous duties which the B. S. F. and the C. R. P. F. are performing, are known to us. And their betterment is always a subject-matter of our concern and we have been considering this along with their staff councils from time to time.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: It has been observed that some battalions of C. R. P. F. and B. S. F. are posted in 'disturbed' areas for a considerably long time. There is no pattern as in the Armed Forces where the battalions move from 'peace' area to 'disturbed' area and from disturbed area to peace area. Is the Government considering on this pattern to post the battalions from disturbed areas to peace areas and from some peace areas to disturbed areas under any scheme?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: While deplying the forces, at present we are feeling they are short with the result that they are not given even the recess, and at times they have to be drawn from one place to another place of trouble.

Some times, they do not go the rest period. Therefore, it has been decided to raise three armed battalions of C. R. P. F. and two armed battalions of B. S. F. so that necessary relief could be provided to the persons who are performing the difficult duties.

As far as their deployments from troubled areas to peace areas are concerned, they always go wherever there is a disturbance or peace. Of course, in difficult districts like the hill districts, their duty is more hazardous. But now we will be in a position to take care of all this.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I take this opportunity to convey my thanks to the C. R. P. F. and the B. S. F. for their wonderful work in Assam. There was a time when they were not asked for. Now, all communities are asking for C. R. P. F. and B. S. F. in Assam.

They work in very strenuous conditions. In view of my experience in the North Eastern region, there is an unhappiness in C. R. P. F. because while they have to counter the insurgency in Mizoram and other areas, they are not equipped with the arms which are required to counter this. In view of this, whether the Government will consider the possibility of arming them with good arms and ammunitions to counter the insurgency? It is not the law and order problem but the insurgency that should be countered properly in the North Eastern region. Will the Government consider this to provide them with sophisticated arms to counter the insurgency which is creating a panic among the public? Certain times, even the C.R.P. is running away from the insurgents.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the insurgent activities are concerned, the B. S. F. are mainly responsible for it and the B. S. F. being a para-military force, it is almost equipped at par with the military force.

As far as the C. R. P. F. is concerned, they have also been provided with modern weapons. Regarding their work, the hon. Member himself said that they have done very good duty in Assam. And now he is also saying that they are running away from the areas. This is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rasa Behari Behra —Absent.

Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan —Absent.

Shri Harish Rawat —Absent.

What is the percentage today of the absentees!

Shrimati Madhuri Singh —Absent.

Abolition of capital punishment

+

*160. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly and also envisagd by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for abolition of capital punishment;

(b) whether it is proposed to make a study how far death penalty deters;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to abolish death penalty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to make such a study.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: In early two princely States of India had abolished death penalty; in 1981, France had abolished it and about 15 years ago, England had also abolished death penalty. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why, as he has stated that there is no proposal to make such a study, there is no proposal to study the subject when there is a demand from the people that death penalty has not been a deterrent.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as the question of abolition of death penalty is concerned, this has been discussed many a time. But as yet we have not found the atmosphere conducive for that. But whenever we can do it, we will certainly consider it.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: My question was, what has been done by various other countries, why is it not being considered?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I do not think our policy should be shaped by what other countries are doing. I am personally absolutely opposed to capital punishment. But when we discussed this, we could not take a decision because of opposition from many people. But we did take the view that while formerly murder was automatically given the death penalty, which could be commuted to life sentence on a mercy petition, now we would reverse the process and we should normally not recommend capital punishment unless there were special reasons for it. In many cases we receive requests from the State Governments in respect of specially heinous crimes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It appears very strange for the Prime Minister saying, "I am myself personally against capital punishment but my Government is in favour of capital punishment".

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of democractic norm.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not only my Government here, but State Governments as well.

Import of alloy and special steel in the country

*161. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of alloy and special steel was imported during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and April-December, 1982;

(b) the rate of import duty charged during the said period;

(c) whether it is a fact that lakhs of tons of indigenous products have been accumulated with the steel industries;

(d) whether it is also a fact that FICCI study suggests that it is necessary to protect indigenous producers from the onslaught of huge imports of alloy and special steel by either putting the item under the banned or restricted list or increasing import duty; and

(e) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard to save the steel industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Import of alloy steel including stainless steel during 1980-81 was 479538 tonnes. Data on imports during 1981-82 and April-December, 1982 are being collected.

(b) A Statement of the statutory rates of duty is laid on the Table of the House. Actual duty on an item will depend on

whether or not an exemption notification has issued in respect of a specific item.

(c) Stocks of aloy steel including stainless steel with mini steel plants and other alloy steel producers was about 44,000 tonnes on 1-1-1983.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) During the current year changes were affected in the import policy and the tariff structure to safeguard the interests of indigenous alloy steel producers.

Statement

The statutory rates of duty during 1980-81, 1981-82 and April-December, 1982 were as below :—

Import Tariff Heading No.	Item	Year		
		1980-81	1981-82	April.-Dec.'82
73·15(1) . .	Not elsewhere specified	60%+15%	60%+20%	300%+30%
73·15(2) . .	Coils for rerolling, sheets, strips, plates of stainless steel.	300%+20%	300%+25%	300%+30%

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The hon. Minister in reply to part (c) of the Question has stated:

> "Stocks of alloy steel including stainless steel with mini steel plants and other alloy steel producers was about 44,000 tonnes on 1-1-1983."

May I know the action taken by the Government for its proper utilisation?

Secondly, the hon. Minister has replied to part (d) of the Question in the affirmative. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken to give protection to indigenous producers.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: So far as the first part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, the mini steel plants have been permitted the requisite flexibility to divertify into production of all grades of carbon, alloy steel, stainless steel and heat resisting steel up to their licenced capacity.

As regards the second part of the question which relates to what action we have taken on the recommendations of the FICCI, the alloy steel producers were representing about heavy imports of alloy steel and poor order book position of indigenous producers. A study of FICCI recommended inter-alia two things, that all alloy steel items may be put under the banned list on import duty may be raised.

We have taken the following measures:—

— (i) Import duty has been raised from 60 to 85 per cent; and

(ii) Import policy for 1982-83 has been made more restrictive by taking the following measures :—

(a) Alloy steel bloom, billets, squares and rounds of 18 mm dia and above have been placed in the List of limited Permissible items; and

(b) Appendix 7 has been split into two Lists : Carbon steel and Alloy steel.

This will permit legitimate import of each category of steel but will not permit inter-changeability between these two categories.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The Hon. Minister in his reply has said that during the culrrent year changes were effected in the import policy and the tariff structure to safeguard the interests of indigenous alloy steel producers. I would like to know what action has been taken by Government

to give effect to this policy and the persons who were benefitted by it and from which date these changes were effected.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is a continuous process. We have taken different measures which I have submitted. The results will be seen in days to come.

SHRI S. T. QUADRI: The Hon. Minister in his reply has mentioned that the list of alloy steels imported into the country in the year, 1981-82 and up to 1983 (till date), is under compilation. I have been for the last two years asking for this information from various Ministries and I am sorry to say that till now no one knows in this country how much of alloy steel has been imported. I have demanded in this House that there should be a total ban on import of steels which are manufactured in the country. In view of the huge losses sustained by the indigenous industry and of the drainage of foreign exchange by way of imports will the Hon. Minister please now consider putting a total ban on all the items of steel being manufactured in the country in the coming policy announcement to be made in April this year?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: So far as the first part of the question regarding non-availability of the data for 1981-82 and April-December, 1982 is concerned, my Ministry is not the one which compiles this data. Some other connected Ministries and their Departments are doing this job. We ourselves should like to have it. I understand even the Ministry of Commerce is also handicapped.

SHRI S. T. QUADRI: There is no co-ordination in this. The Hon. Minister has not answered my question.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We are doing our best. I plead helplessness in compiling this data.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know whether in view of the accumulation of alloy steel and other steels Government is going to totally ban the import and whether this accumulated alloy steel and other steel could be exported to other countries to save our steel industry and for the improvement of the steel industry?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I have already replied to the first part of the question. As to the second part of the question regarding the export of steel, if there are export orders, we will certainly export.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ट्रकों के चेसिस की पुन: बिक्री पर रोक को हटाना

*143. **श्री बया राम शाक्य :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या डेढ़ वर्ष पूर्व केन्द्र सरकार ने एक आदेश द्वारा ट्रकों तथा बसों के नये चेसिसों की पुन: बिक्री पर रोक लगाई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ऐसी चेसिसों की कालाबाजारी बन्द हो गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1982 में यह आदेश वापस ले लिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह आदेश वापस लेने का क्या आधार है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) से (ग). वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों की भारी बकाया मांग और उनकी बिक्री तथा वितरण में हेरा-फेरी को रोकने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों की प्रारम्भिक खरीद की तारीख से 2 वर्ष की अवधि तक उनकी पुन: बिक्री पर रोक लगाने के लिए अप्रैल, 1981 में एक आदेश जारी किया गया था। इस बात को देखते हुए कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने से वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियां आसानी से मिल रही हैं, यह आदेश दिसम्बर, 1982 में रद्द कर दिया गया था।

Marketing of products of steel authority of India

*144. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has decided to throw open

the marketing of its products to all traders without any restrictions; and

(b) if so, he details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). A certain proportion of steel items in SAIL's stockyards is available for distribution through trading channels. This comprises a certain percentage of stockyard receipts of all steel items and surpluses over and above the registered demands of consumers.

2. SAIL used to maintain a system of registered traders to whom these stocks were sold.

3. The practice of limiting these sales to registered traders has been given up with effect from 17th January, 1983 and all those interested in trading in steel can now buy these materials from stockyards. The minimum quantity sold at a time to one trader will be a truck load.

4. This decision has been taken in the context of easy availability of steel, and with a view to promoting offtake.

Rebate on the sale of Coir Products

*145. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some coir-producing States have approached the Central Government regarding rebate to be allowed on the sale of coir products through authorised outlets; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). At a meeting of Coir Producing States held on 2nd February, 1983, the question of rebate for sales of coir products through authorised outlets was considered. Coir Board is preparing a suitable Scheme in this regard.

Visit of Minister of State to Padirikuppam Village in Andhra Pradesh

*146. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State for Home Affairs recently visited Padirikuppam (Andhra Pradesh) where in Harijanwadi atrocities were committed on the polling day of January 5, 1983; and

(b) what are his observations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the State Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry to go into this incident, it would not be proper to make any observations at this stage.

Fresh Assessment of Price Structure of Levy Cement

*147. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh assessment of the existing price structure of levy cement has been made by Government in view of the popular demand from the industry; and

(b) if so, the details regarding Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Requests have been received by the Government for allowing escalations on the ex-works retention price and F.O.R. price of levy cement. These requests are under examination of the Government.

झालावाड़ का औद्योगिक विकास

*149. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के पिछड़े हुए जिले झालावाड़ के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख). झालावाड़ जिले को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ माना है तथा इसमें उद्यमियों के लिए ऋणदायी संस्थाओं द्वारा रियायती वित्त,, आयकर संबंधी राहत, तकनीकी परामर्श सेवा, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम से मशीनों की किराया खरीद, ब्याज राज सहायता, मूल सीमान्त (सीड/मार्जिन) धनराशि सहायता तथा कच्चे माल का आयात जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

Prisoners without trial in jails

*152 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRSS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of undertrial prisoners who have been in various jails in various States and Union Territories and have been in jails for over six months without their trials having commenced;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had earlier directed the State Governments to free such undertrials kept in jails by the States;

(c) the names of such States who have not followed the directives of the Supreme Court; and

(d) steps taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The number of undertrials in jails for over six months as on 31st December, 1981 was 16796. The information regarding the number of cases in which the trial had not started is not maintained by the Government of India.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court had directed the States to consent to release all persons who have been in custody for over six months and whose trials have not commenced or against whom charge-sheets have not been laid, except in cases where sections 302 and 395, IPC are involved.

(c) and (d). The directive of the Supreme Court were conveyed to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for impiementation and the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have confirmed having taken necessary action to ensure compliance of the directives.

बसंत गढ़ दारे में एक तांबा संयंत्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

*153. **श्री विरदा राम फूलवारिया:** क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड ने सिरोही जिले में बसंत गढ़ दारे क्षेत्र में एक तांबा संयंत्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव रखा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अभी तक इस संयंत्र को चालू नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) बसन्तगढ़ दारा क्षेत्र में तांबा संयंत्र की स्थापना का विचार असामयिक है क्योंकि अभी तो तांबा भंडारों की पुष्टि भी नहीं की गई है ।

डोमचांच बिहार में इलैक्ट्रोनिक कारखाने की स्थापना

*154. **श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'कैपेसिटर' तथा इलेक्ट्रोनिक के अन्य उपकरण अभ्रक से बनाये जाते हैं तथा कोडरमा (बिहार) अभ्रक का मुख्य उत्पादक है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स निगम ने डोमचांच में इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स कारखाना स्थापित करने हेतु लाइसेंस के लिये आवेदन किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी और यह कारखाना कब तक निर्मित किये जाने की

संभावना है और उत्पादन कब तक आरंभ हो जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) जी, हां । वभ्रक के 'कंपेसिटरों' (संधारित्रों) का विनिर्माण विशिष्ट ग्रेड के अभ्रक से किया जाता है तथा बिहार कच्चे अभ्रक का मुख्य उत्पादक है ।

(ख) और (ग) हालांकि बिहार इलैक्ट्रोनिकी विकास निगम से इलेक्ट्रानिक उत्पादों के औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हो गए हैं तथापि उनमें डोमचांच में एक इलेक्ट्रोनिक कारखाना स्थापित करने से संबंधित कोई विशिष्ट आवेदन पत्र शामिल नहीं है ।

Setting up of Industries in Kalahandi

*157. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals from Government of Orissa to set up certain industries are pending with Central Government for issuing licences;

(b) whether any applications for licence have been pending with Central Government for a paper mill to be set up at Kesinga in Kalahandi District, Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reasons of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) At present, 8 industrial licence applications received from various Orissa State Government Undertakings are under consideration.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. In fact, M|s. Universal Petro-Chemicals Limited have already been granted a Letter of Intent on 31-12-1981 for the establishment of a new undertaking at Tehsil Kesinga, District Kalahandi in the State of Orissa for the manufacture of writing and printing, wrapping, kraft and M.G. Poster Paper.

Linking of scholarships to SC/ST students with cost of living index

*158 SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to link the present scholarship amount given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at Post-matric level with the cost of living index; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Upward revision of the scholarship amounts have been made from time to time after taking into account various factors including that of cost of living. However, there is no proposal to link the scholarship amount with cost of living index.

Inter-regional development imbalances

*159. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any permanent cell in the Plannnig Commission to study the extent of inter-regional development imbalances prevailing in the States which are large in area and the measures to remove them;

(b) if so, whether State Governments have been advised to work on the basis of recommendations made by the aforesaid cell at the time of framing their annual plans;

(c) if so, whether the State Governments follow the advice of this cell; and

(d) if no such cell exists in the Planning Commission, whether Government would constitute such a cell there?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

(d) There is no proposal to set up such a cell.

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आशुलिपिकों की नियुक्ति के लिये टाइपराइटिंग परीक्षा

*162. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के गठन से पूर्व संघ लोक सेवा आयोग लिपिकों, आशुलिपिकों आदि की नियुक्ति के लिये प्रतियोगी परीक्षायें आयोजित करता था;

(ख) क्या उस समय लिपिकों, आशुलिपिकों की नियुक्ति संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के परिणाम के आधार पर की जाती थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा सफल उम्मीदवारों की टाइपराइटिंग परीक्षा लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार लिपिक ग्रेड में सफल घोषित उम्मीदवारों को टाइपराइटिंग की परीक्षा उनकी नियुक्ति के बाद ही दिये जाने के बारे में आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो आदेश कब जारी किये गये और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या). (क) से (ङ). वर्ष 1958 से अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों की भर्ती की परीक्षाओं का आयोजन संघ लोक सेवा आयोग करता रहा है । जबकि योग्यता सूची लिखित परीक्षा के आधार पर बनाई जाती थी, अंग्रेजी में 30 शब्द प्रति मिनिट की गति से टंकण परीक्षा पास करना भी परीक्षा का एक अंग होता था ।

2. किन्तु 1964 की परीक्षा में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि अर्हक उम्मीदवारों की उपलब्धता में कमी को देखते हुए टंकण परीक्षा को लिपिक श्रेणी परीक्षा का अंग न माना जाए । किन्तु लिखित परीक्षा के आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति के बाद अंग्रेजी में 30 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति से अथवा हिन्दी में 25 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति से टंकण परीक्षा पास करना अनिवार्य था जिसमें असफल होने पर वे टंकण परीक्षा पास कर लेने तक न तो वेतनमान में वेतनवृद्धि लेने के पात्र थे न ग्रेड में स्थायीकरण के ही हकदार थे । 1970 के बाद, मंत्रालयों/विभागों में अपर श्रेणी लिपिकों के पदों की भर्ती का कार्य सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान ने ले लिया और उक्त संस्थान ने भी उपयुक्त रीजिना को जारी रखा । वर्ष 1973 में इस योजना के पुनरीक्षण करने पर यह पता चला कि यह क्रियाविधि संतोषप्रद रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रही थी क्योंकि लिपिक ग्रेड में नियुक्त अनेक उम्मीदवार टंकण परीक्षा पास करने में असफल रहे थे । चूंकि टंकण में आवश्यक गति रखना पदों के कार्य निष्पादन के लिए पूर्वापेक्षा है इसलिए केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा के भर्ती नियमों को 1973 में संशोधित कर दिया गया और टंकण परीक्षा को परीक्षा का एक अंग बना दिया गया था ताकि इन पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश किए जाने से पूर्व सभी उम्मीदवारों के लिए इसमें सफलता प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया । कर्मचारी चयन आयोग ने जिसने 1976 में अपने गठन के बाद इन पदों की भर्ती कार्य सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान से ले लिया था इन नियमों का अनुपालन किया जाता रहा ।

3. आशुलिपिकों के मामले में, पहले की भांति ही आशुलिपि परीक्षा ली जाती है ।

Diversion of funds to other schemes by State Governments

1621. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have any machinery under its control to investigate whether the State Government receiving funds allotment under Land Scheme has been diverting to other Scheme of its own;

(b) if so, whether Government have come across such diversion of funds without the consent of the Centre by the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the detaitls thereeof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). It is the responsibility of the administartive Ministry in charge of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to check utilisation of funds released by the Centre to the States. The Planning Commission does not undertake any verification of utilisation of funds on is own, except to the extent necessary when a specific programme is taken up by it for evaluation through its Programme Evaluation Organisation.

Development of Indian Forces in States to maintain law and order

1622. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various States during the months of December and January utilised the Indian Forces to maintain law and order situation in the States;

(b) if so, how many States utilised the services of Army to maintain law and order;

(c) in how many cases the utilisation of services of Army is still continuing;

(d) what was the maximum period in each State where the Army was used to maintain law and order situation; and

(e) how many Army personnel were killed during the period when they were deputed to maintain law and order in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Proposal to review orgaiusation of rural planning

1623. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Wily the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the organisation of Rural Planning and Development in regard to city improvement under the 20-Point Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan sanctioned to Bihar Khadi and Village Industries Board

1624. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has sanctioned any loan or grants to the Bihar Khadi and Village Industries Board; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects proposed to be financed in Chotanagpur, Santhalpargana and Singhbhum in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission has disbursed the following funds to the Bihar State and Village Industries Board:

Rs. in lakhs

Year	Grant	Loan
1981-82	11·60	156·03
1982-83 (Upto September, 1982)	9·42	50·50

(b) KVIC disburses funds to the Bihar Khadi and Village Industries Board, which has been set up by the State Government. The Board is implementing the Khadi and Village Industries schemes in Chotanagpur, Santhalpargana and Singhbhum in Bihar.

Appointment of candidates who passed Section Officers Grade Examination, 1981 held by UPSC

1625. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who have passed the Section Officers Grade Examination 1981 held by UPSC and have not been appointed as Section Officers so far;

(b) whether the appointment is made according to seniority in the merit list issued by UPSC, if so, whether senior candidates in the merit list have been ignored and juniors appointed;

(c) if so, whether loss in pay caused to seniors by delay in appointment will be protected with reference to their juniors pay;

(d) whether UPSC issues merit list with reference to regular vacancies of SOs of CSS as on 1 July of the year of the examination; and

(e) if so, why candidates are not appointed simultaneously and allocations made by Department of Personnel and Administartive Reforms are not honoured by some Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The UPSC have recommended 125 candidates for inclusion in the Select List of Section Officers on the basis of the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination 1981. They are being appointed as Section Officers by the various cadre authorities.

(b) Since the Central Secretariat Service is decentralised upto the level of Section Officer, allocations of the successful candidates is made to the various cadres, taking into consideration the vacancy position in each cadre. This may sometimes result in a junior candidate getting promotion earlier than his senior in the Centralised list.

(c) The rules do not permit protection of pay in such cases.

(d) The merit list is drawn up on the basis of actual and anticipated vacancies during the recruitment year commencing from the 1st July of the year of the examination.

(e) It is not always possible to appoint all candidates simultaneously, because the Select List is intended for existing and anticipated vacancies.

"Serving of Indian Soft Shelled Turtles in Hotels"

1626. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian soft shelled turtles are being served as dishes in hotels in the capital, thereby causing damage to the species of wildlife; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) No such case has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Bajaj to Defence personnel

1627. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bajaj Scooter manufacturers have recently reduced the number of scooters annually supplied to the Canteen Stores Department (I) for sale to army officers registered with that Department; if so, by how much and reasons therefor;

(b) whether Defence Services personnel, who had registered for a Bajaj Scooter with the CSD(I) as far back as 1974, have been asked to wait for another four years or so;

(c) whether in view of the hardships which these Defence personnel have to face at various inhospitable stations of posting, Government would persuade not only the Bajaj Scooter manufacturers but others also to raise the quota for Defence personnel for being being sold through the CSD(I) and take this into consideration while sanctioning their future programmees for expansion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The company has reported that supplies of scooters to Canteen Stores Department (I) has been increased from a level of 100 Nos. per month that obtained in May, 1980 to 150 Nos. per month from January, 1982.

(b) to (d) In view of the preference for this brand of scooters, a substantial waiting list exists. The increased allocation made by the company to CSD(I) as well as the steps taken by the Government for increased availability of alternative brands of scooters in the market including expansion granted to Bajaj Auto Limited are expected to go a long way in meeting the demand.

Death of an Accountant of Tihar Jail

1628. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Accountant of Tihar Central Jail, Delhi was found dead on 25th December, 1982 at his residence;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the cause of his death;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) Delhi Administration have informed that one Jagdish Singh, working as SAS Accountant in Central Jail, Tihar, was on 25th December, 1982, found dead in the bath-room of the quarter where he was living. The bath-room was closed from inside and the police made entry after breaking open the glass-panes of the window. The police and Central Forensic Science Laboratory team, after conducting spot inspection and enquiry, were of the opinion that it was a case of suicide.

Dowry Deaths

1629. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry deaths in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the action taken against the culprits and in how many cases the culprits were punished; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to the number of dowry deaths in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise is compiled on all India basis as crime is a state subject. Detailed instructions were issued to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations (except Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim) on the subject on 13-8-1982. A copy of the instructions issued is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5988/83]

Production of colour T.V. sets by E C I L

1631. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. has indicated interest in going into production of colour television sets with the indigenous technology developed by the CEERI;

(b) if so, what is the plan of Government to produce colour TV sets in the country; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to manufacture colour TV sets in collaboration with some foreign concern if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Technology developed by CEERI has yet to be engineered, productionised and field proven.

(b) and (c) Government has finalised the Industrial Licensing Policy for Colour TV receiver sets and it has been laid on

the Table of the House on February 25, 1983.

बोकारो इस्पात कामगार यूनियन द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगपत्र

1632. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** क्या यूनियन की ओर से कोई मांगपत्र पेश किया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें बोकारो इस्पात कामगार यूनियन की ओर से कोई मांग पत्र पेश किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो, तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) : (क) से (ग): इस्पात उद्योग में मजूरी समझौता, जो 1 सितम्बर, 1978 से लागू किया गया था, 31 अगस्त, 1982 को समाप्त हो गया था। संशोधित मजूरी समझौते के बारे में इस्पात उद्योग के लिए गठित की गई राष्ट्रीय संयुक्त समिति के साथ बातचीत चल रही है। इस्पात उद्योग के लिए गठित की गई राष्ट्रीय संयुक्त समिति की सभी घटक यूनियनों ने एक मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है, इस यूनियन में "एटक" से सम्बंध बोकारो इस्पात कामगार यूनियन भी शामिल है। इस मांग-पत्र में न्यूनतम मजूरी, महंगाई भत्ता, बोनस, आवास, परिवहन भत्ता आदि जैसी मांगें शामिल हैं। मजूरी में संशोधन के बारे में सरकार इस्पात कामगरों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत नहीं करती है।

Plan outlay for 1983-84 for Karnataka

1633. SHRI S. B. SINDAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the plan outlay for 1983-84 for Karnataka; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The approved Plan outlay of Karnataka for 1983-84 is Rs. 575 crores. The sectoral break-up of the approved outlay will be indicated in the Annual Plan document for 1983-84 which will be placed before the Parliament as soon as possible after presentation of the State Budgets.

Re-orientation of Marketing and production polices by S A I L

1634. SHRI DAULTSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India is reorienting both its marketing and production policies due to accumulation saleable steel at SAIL steel yard; and

(b) if so, the details of the policies reoriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir SAIL have taken the following steps to reorient its marketing and production policies:—

(i) Changes were made in the production plan.

(ii) Distribution procedures have been relaxed;

(ii) The system of registered traders has been abolished and steel trade has been declared open to any trader interested in trading in steel;

(iv) Price rebates are being offered in selected categories/qualities of steel;

(v) Quantity discounts have been announced.

(vi) Credit facilities are offered on a selective basis for certain items;

(vii) Old|damaged|non moving stocks are disposed through tenders;

(viii) A scheme has been introduced whereby HR Coils|Skelp and CR Coils|Sheets will be supplied at internationally competitive prices to those who surrender their duty free REP Licences and Advance Licences. It has also been made obligatory for import licence holders enjoying facility for

import of such canalised items under various facilities to first approach SAIL for the supply of such material.

(ix) Subject to prior sales, SAIL will make inter-stockyard transfers in their own cost.

बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना अस्पताल में निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधा न दिया जाना

1635. **श्री लक्ष्मण वर्मा:** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह है कि किरन्दुल और दंतेवाड़ा स्थित बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना के अस्पतालों में उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को जो दूषित पानी और पर्यावरण से प्रभावित हैं; चिकित्सा सुविधा कब तक दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) दुर्घटनाओं के मामलों में स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा यह सुविधा उपलब्ध न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे): (क) से (ग) : किरन्दुल और दंतेवाड़ा स्थित नेशनल मिनरल डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के हस्पतालों में नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों, उनके आश्रितों तथा उस क्षेत्र के स्थानियों आदिवासी निवासियों को सभी प्रकार की बीमारियों तथा दुर्घटनाओं के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधाएं निःशुल्क उपलब्ध करायी जाती हैं। अन्य निवासियों (जो न तो कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारी हैं और न ही आदिवासी हैं) से निर्धारित दरों पर फीस ली जाती है। इन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Shortage of Resources for Sixth Plan

1636. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sixth Plan is faced with serious shortage of resources; and

(b) if so, the details of the shortage and names of the projects which are going to suffer due to shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Mid-term appraised of the Sixth Five Year Plan including re-assessment of financial resources is yet to be completed and therefore, it is not possible to furnish the required information at this stage. However, on the basis of present indications, financial resources available for the Sixth Five Year Plan are likely be higher than the original estimates in nominal terms. Every efforts will be made to provide adequate resources for timely completion of important projects in an advanced stage of progress.

Closure Faced by Mini Steel Plants set up in Eastern Region

1637. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mini Steel Plants set up in different States;

(b) whether it is a fact that the mini steel plants set up in Eastern Region are facing closure;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for their re-functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) 145.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Industry

1638. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up Nuclear Power industry in the country;

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) Indian industry is in a position to manufacture indigenously all major nuclear components.

Promotion of Section Officers as under Secretaries

1639. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Section Officers in various Ministries appointed in 1974 have since been promoted as Under Secretaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the year upto which they have been promoted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Select List for Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service for appointment of Section Officers etc. as Under Secretaries is prepared in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12(2) of the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962 and the Regulations issued thereunder. An eligibility list of officers belonging to Section Officers' Grade and Grade 'A' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service who have rendered the requisite length of service as provided in the Rules, and who have been appointed to their respective grades in different years, is prepared. Final selctions are made from this list. It is thus clear that the promotions to Grade I are not made on the basis of year-wise appointment to the Grade of Section Officer.

Setting up of Administrative Tribunals

1640. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the present position with regard to setting up of Administrative Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The details regarding the proposed Administrative Tribunals are being finalised.

Charge/Chrome Projects Cleared by Government

1641. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have cleared some charge/chrome projects during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the details regarding their number and how many of them have been favoured by the State of Orissa;

(c) whether some indications have come to notice regarding some chrome plants going to be set up by Orissa Mining Corporation and some foreign companies in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details about the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Letter of Intent has been issued during 1981-82 for the Project to be set up in Orissa.

(c) The Orissa Mining Corporation has been given a Letter of Intent in April 1979 for manufacture of charge chrome with foreign collaboration.

(d) The proposal of the Corporation for foreign collaboration has been approved and taken on record. An import licence for import of capital goods has also been issued to the Corporation. According to the information furnished by the Corporation it has undertaken the work of setting up infrastructural facilities for the project and finalised financial and marketing arrangements.

Inclusion of Languages in Eighth Schedule

1642. SHRI BAJUBAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the languages written and spoken in different States/Union Territories (State-wise);

(b) among them which is the State language of the particular State/Union Territory;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include these languages in the Eighth Schedule during the current Plan; and

(d) if so, the names of the languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The language-wise census data as per 1981 Census has not yet become available. The State-wise language data for the 1971 census is available in the printed publications of the Rgistrar General of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Embezzlement in Diglipur Sale and Purchase Cooperative Society in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1643. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was some embezzlement in the Diglipur Sale and Purchase Cooperative Society in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a criminal complaint had been lodged in the Maya Bander Police Station in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in this regard; and

(c) if so, the total amount of embezzlement, the names of persons alleged to have been involved and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

गोवा समुद्र-तट में नग्नता पर प्रतिबंध

1644. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोवा हिप्पियों के लिए स्वर्ग का स्थान है और वहां समुद्र-तट पर उन्हें बड़ी संख्या में नग्न रूप में लेटे हुए देखा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का हिप्पियों द्वारा नग्नता प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का विचार है क्योंकि यह भारतीय संस्कृति के विरुद्ध है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). गोवा, दमन व दीप प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि उन्होंने पुलिस और आबकारी प्राधिकारियों को समुद्र तट पर अपनी सतर्कता में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनुदेश दिये हैं ताकि पर्यटक किसी ऐसे अभद्र ढंग से इधर उधर न घूमें जिससे कि उनके विरुद्ध कानून के दण्डनीय उपबंधों के अनुसार कारवाई करनी पड़े । प्रशासन ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा किये गए प्रयासों से वांछित परिणाम मिलने लगे हैं ।

Pollution in the Ganga

1645. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wide stretch of the Ganga from Uluberia in Howrah district to

Diamond Harbour and beyond in the 24-Parganas, has become so polluted over the past few years, that people on both banks of the river find its water unfit even for irrigation purpose, let alone drinking;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent this increasing pollution and meet the situation thus created; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government to fight the pollution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c) Although, the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water pollution has undertaken some studies in the area, comprehensive survey of the stretch are being currently undertaken by the State Board. It is expected that the conclusion of the Calcutta Municipal Development Authority has however, initiated a scheme for domestic waste collection and treatment, but the findings on the completion of project will help the State Government to initiate further necessary action.

Expenditure on Production Oriented Plan

1646. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present plan is more expenditure oriented than production oriented;

(b) how has the expenditure kept pace with production during the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) whether the financial input in industry and agriculture has created enough productivity and if not, what are the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The basic aim of Indian Planning is to ensure and enhance the welfare of the people. Towards that end, the Plan has naturally to be both production and expenditure oriented. Each Plan puts forward a judicious combination of these two aspects.

(b) the total investment in the economy (at 1979-80 prices) increased by 10.0 per cent in 1980-81 and 7.8 per cent in 1981-82. The corresponding increases for public sector investment were 11.1 per cent and 5.3 per cent. The Gross Domestic Product (at 1979-80 prices) increased by 7.6 per cent in 1980-81 and 5.3 per cent in 1981-82.

(c) Finance is one of the inputs for increasing production and productivity in industry as well as in agriculture. The other inputs include management, contribution of labour, availability of power etc. The increase in productivity is a result of the combination of all these and other factors. It is difficult to relate increase in productivity to any one factor only. However, considering the aggregate situation from the viewpoint of capital-output ratios, it is observed that the incremental capital value added ratio (I.C.O.R.) for the first two years of the Sixth Plan (1980-82) works out to a favourable figure of 4 as against 4.2 assumed for the Plan as a whole. In the case of agriculture also there is a favourable trend in the ICOR (2 in the first, two years as against 3.7 assumed for the Sixth Plan). Thus, in both cases, the productivity is increasing. In the case of industry, the comparable figures cannot be worked out for want of requisite details.

Reservation of scourers for small scale sector

1647. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for keeping the item of scourers out of the list reserved for small scale sector; and

(b) whether the sole reason is some deficiency i nthe law and the reasons why it is not being rectified at the earliest opportunity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The

matter regarding the reservation of 'scourers' for small scale sector is under examination of the Government, taking into account quality considerations.

Setting up of a Newsprint mill in Tamil Nadu

1648. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress that has been made in establishing the Newsprint Mill at Pugalur, Tamil Nadu for which the World Bank has sanctioned financial assistance; and

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have appointed their representative on the Board of Management of this industrial establishment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The paper machine house has been completed and the first consignment of paper machine components are expected in early March 1983. The erection will commence immediately thereafter. Orders for all major items of equipment have been placed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Meeting of J.C.M.

1649. SHRI R. N. BAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of the I.C.M. was convened during the period from 1 October, 1982 to 31 December, 1982; and

(b) if so, the items discussed therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No meeting of the National Council has been convened during this period.

(b) Does not arise.

Mining around Mussorie creating . . Hazards and Deforestation

1650. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report in *Indian Express* on 7 February, 1983 concerning mining around Mussoorie which is creating large scale hazards and deforestation;

(b) whether it is a fact that mining is being done in contravention of the Mining Act, despite warnings and wishes of the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop any further damage around Mussoorie and elsewhere in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Degradation around Mussoorie is largely due, not to contravention of the Mining Act but, to:

(i) non-scientific mining operations;

(ii) absence of legal provisions in the existing laws for compulsory reclamation of the mined areas.

The following steps are proposed to stop further damage in Dehradun-Mussoorie are:

(i) no new mining leases to be granted in this region;

(ii) non-renewal of leases in critical areas;

(iii) necessary amendment of the Mining Act to permit premature termination of leases of environmental considerations and compulsory reclamation of mined areas by the leases;

(iv) launching an integrated Eco-Development Programme in the Doon Valley with emphasis on rehabilitation of devasted Mussoorie hills; and

(v) Constituting of Doon Valley Board to review the developmental projects and provide guidelines for environmental management.

Export of Alumina

1651. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangement for the export of alumina to be produced by the National Aluminium Company; and

(b) the exact quantity of alumina proposed to be exported from that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The Orissa Alumina|Aluminium Project of the National Aluminium Company Limited envisages annual export of 375,000 tonnes of Alumina, when in full operation. Contacts have been established with some prospective buyers abroad. The world Alumina|Aluminium industry is passing through a recession and world price of Alumina is at present depressed. It is expected that the market will recover in the near future in terms of both demand and prices and the Company will be able to enter into an export order at an economic price. Since the plant is scheduled to be commissioned only in 1985-86, and the capacity build-up will be phased, there is sufficient time for the Company to negotiate a viable export contract.

Enquiry against Words of Class I Officers working in Industrial Houses

1652. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently instituted an enquiry into the allegation that wards of the Class I Officers are working in the industrial Houses;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) what is the total number of wards working with the Industrial Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Under the Conduct Rules, Group. A (Class I) Officers are required to take prior permission of their administrative Ministry|Department for the employment of their sons, daughters and other dependents in companies or firms only if they or their Ministry|Department have official dealings with these companies or firms. Otherwise, only an intimation is required to be given to the Ministry/Department concerned. Information in this regard is not maintained or monitored centrally.

Tribal Population

1653. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribals form one-fifth of the total population in the country:

(b) the total outlays spent on their welfare by State|Central Governments during the last five years vis-a-vis general outlays spent during the same period; and

(c) the number of tribal districts along with their outlays during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to the 1971 Census, the scheduled tribe population constituted about 7.5 per cent or about one thirteenth of the total population in the country.

(b) Of the 25 States and U.Ts. where scheduled tribes have been listed, six States and UTs. namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have preponderant tribal population. The entire State or U.T. plans in such States/UTs are primarily meant for the preponderant tribal population. In the remaining 19 States/UTs. tribal sub-plan

has been in operation; in the Tribal sub-Plan areas of these States the outlay spent has been Rs. 2057 crores against a total general outlay of Rs. 28194 crores during the period 1977—82.

(c) The tribal sub-Plan covers 22 districts fully and 97 districts partially. Outlays are not generally allocated/maintained district-wise.

Letters of Intent issued for Tamil Nadu

1654. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of letters of intent issued both for private and public sectors in the State of Tamil Nadu during the past three years;

(b) how may of them have been translated into industrial licences during this period; and

(c) the action taken for not translating the letters of intent into industrial licences within the prescribed period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 186 letters of intent were granted during the years 1980 to 1982 for setting up of units in both private and public sectors in the State of Tamil Nadu. Details of all letters of intent, including the name of the party, address, location, item of manufacture, etc. are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Out of the above letters of intent, 37 letters of intent have since been converted into industria licences.

(c) Administrative Ministries monitor the progress of the letters of intent to ensure timely conversion. Where they are not satisfied with the pace of progress, they cancel the letter of intent. Out of the above 186 letters of intent granted for Tamil Nadu State during the last three years, 4 letters of intent have been cancelled so far. The remaining letters of intent, which have neither been converted into industrial licences so far nor cancelled, would be at various stages of implementation.

Areas affected by air pollution in Delhi

1655. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted by Government to know the areas in the Capital which were most affected by air pollution;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the precise steps taken by Government to improve the conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the surveys conducted by the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution, the following two areas were found to be polluted;

(1) Zone around Najafgarh Industrial Area.

(2) Area between Old and New Delhi Railway Station where power plants are located and traffic density is high.

(c) Some monitoring devices have been installed for continuous monitoring of the air pollutants. The Delhi Administration is in process of notifying suitable control measures, the Rules under Section 54 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Control of Pollution of Water, Air and Noise

1656. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRARUL AHMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to control galloping pollution of water, air and noise endangering human lives in the country; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) The control of water and air pollution is covered under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981, respectively. There is no comprehensive enactment so far to control Noise Pollution.

(b) Under these Acts, State Boards have been set up in most States with the Central Board acting as an umbrella.

In coordination with the National Environment Engineering Research Institute and Indian Standard Institution, permissible limits for emission in both air and water have been recommended and nation-wide implementation of pollution control measures are being undertaken by prosecuting polluters, giving incentives to industries for pollution abatement measures, inter acting with Municipalities for sewerage installations and treatment plants and by creating an awareness amongst the people at large in this direction.

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को नियंत्रित मूल्य के कागज की सप्लाई

1657. **श्री शाह राव वरांजपे:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश को कम में लगे हुए लघु उद्योगों के बंद होने के नियंत्रित मूल्य के कागज की सप्लाई नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कापियां बनाने के काम में लगे हुए लघु उद्योगों के बंद होने के कारण बेकार हुए हजारों कर्मचारियों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोई अन्य योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में मध्य प्रदेश को नियंत्रित मूल्य के कागज का कोटा उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा कितनी है और वह कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) (क) कुछ कागज मिलों द्वारा कागज के उत्पादन और मूल्य के बारे में न्यायालय में अंतरिम आदेश प्राप्त कर लिए जाने के कारण, शिक्षा संबंधी क्षेत्रों को कर जाने वाली छपाई के सफेद कागज आपूर्ति, पिछले कुछ महीनों में अवरुद्ध रही ।

(ख) से (घ). छपाई के सफेद कागज के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति को शीघ्र पुन: चालू करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

Delicensing of computer industries

1658. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to delicense the computer industry thereby throwing open to all and sundry the manufacture of computers in India;

(b) whether this would not adversely affect the computer industry and result in the manufacturing of low grade computers; and

(c) the reasons for the above said decision on the part of the Government in detail?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(a) and (c). Do not arise.

नल सरोवर झील पक्षी अभय वन

1660. **श्री शांतभाई पटेल :**
डा. बसंत कुमार पंडित :

क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नल सरकार झील पक्षी शरण-स्थल, जहां साइबेरिया जैसे दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों से अनेक प्रकार के झुंड के झुंड पक्षी आया करते हैं, गुजरात में हाल में पड़े सूखे के कारण सूख रहा है और इस वर्ष वहां आने वाले पक्षियों की संख्या बहुत कम हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस झील के सुधार के लिये कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री

दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . जी नहीं। हाल के तूफान में प्राप्त वर्षा के परिणामस्वरूप झील के जल स्तर में वृद्धि हुई है और झील के सूख जाने का कोई डर नहीं है । प्रवासी पक्षी सामान्य रूप से आ रहे हैं।

Low growth in G.N.P. due to low growth in Agriculture and Industry

1661. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that as a result of lower growth rate in both agriculture and industry, the growth in gross national product will be less than 3 per cent against 4.5 per cent last year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the recent Economic Survey (1982-83) the Gross National Product increased by 5.2 per cent in 1981-82 at 1970-71 prices, and not by 4.5 per cent as mentioned by the Honourable Member. It was 5.5 per cent in agriculture and 8.6 per cent in industry. For 1982-83 a 2 per cent increase has been estimated in the Economic Survey-consisting of 3 per cent in agriculture and 4.5 per cent in industry.

(b) The reaction of Government has been spelled out in the Economic Survey for 1982-83. The economy has shown an appreciable degreee of resilience despite a set back in agriculture, growing constraints on resources and continued strains on balance of payments. The infrastructure sector showed sustained growth. The price situation showed remarkable stability. At the aggregate level, despits the set back during the year, the average growh rats in G.N.P. during the first three years of the Sixth Plan works out to over 5 per cent. The economy is capable of performing much better in the coming years.

Requirement of steel for repair of public-Utilities damaged by cyclone

1662. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the urgent requirements in respect of steel, hume pipes, etc. which are essential for the repair of the public utilities and other assets damaged by the cyclone and are immediately required for meeting the minimum need of both public and private consumers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding long-term measures taken for their supply after visit of the Central Team which has been deputed to do a quick reconnaissance survey of the affected areas in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa demanded 14,214.5 tonnes of steel for relief works in connection with the Cyclone and Floods. 9,277.5 tonnes of steel has been offered to them out of which they have made arrangements for lifting 6133 tonnes. The State Government has been assured that their requirements for iron and steel items for relief operations will be fully met.

रंगभेद का आयात

1664. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट की कमी को दूर करने के लिये कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट आयात किया गया और अगली छमाही के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट आयात किया जायेगा ;

(ख) इस सीमेंट को किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से वितरित किया जाता है और उसके वितरण में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है;

(ग) आयातित सीमेंट का क्या मूल्य है और देश में उत्पादित सीमेंट का क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग में सीमेंट आयात करने के किस संगठन को स्वीकृति दी है और उसके संबंध में किस प्रकार नियंत्रण रखा जाता है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीर भद्र सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1982-83 में अभी तक 12.69 लाख मी. टन सीमेंट का आयात किया गया है । वर्ष 1983-84 की आयात नीति का अभी निर्णय किया जाना है तथा इसलिए, इस व्यवस्था में यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि अगले महीनों में कितने सीमेंट का आयात, यदि कोई होगा, किए जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा राज्य सरकारों/संघशासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा नामित सरकारी क्षेत्र के अभिकरणों को 1982-83 की आयात तथा निर्यात नीति के अधीन वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं की ओर से सीमेंट का आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है । वर्ष 1982-83 में सीमेंट की आयात नीति का विस्तृत ब्यौरा वर्ष 1982-83 की आयात तथा निर्यात नीति के पैरा 119 में दिया गया है । सीमेंट के आयात करने की प्रक्रिया आयात तथा निर्यात के महानियंत्रक द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्तों में दी गई है जिसकी एक प्रति सभापटल पर रखी है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई । देखिये संख्या एल.टी-5989/83]

(ग) आयातित सीमेंट का मूल्य विभिन्न स्त्रोतों में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है जो अनुबंध की शर्तों पर निर्भर करता है । किन्तु, आयातित सीमेंट का पोत पर्यन्त मूल्य प्रति मी. टन सीमेंट लगभग 36 अमरीकी डालर से लेकर 40 अमरीकी डालर रहा है । देश में बनाए गए लेवी सीमेंट का रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य निम्नलिखित है जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क, पैकिंग प्रभार और बिक्री कर शामिल नहीं है :—

	प्रति मी. टन
सामान्य पोर्टलैण्ड सीमेंट तथा पोर्टलैण्ड स्लैग सीमेंट	440.00 रु.
पोर्टलैण्ड पोजलाना सीमेंट	425.00 रु.

(घ) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघशासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न अभिकरणों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी । देखिये संख्या एल टी-5989/83] । आयात तथा निर्यात विल 1982-83 के अधीन आयात किया गया सीमेंट मूल्य और वितरण नियंत्रण से मुक्त है ।

Development of weaker sections under 20-Point programme

1665. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new 20-point programme has envisaged the overall development of the country; and

(b) if so, what has so far been done by Government for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society in the field of Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The revised 20-Point Programme forms an integral part of the Sixth Plan and focuses attention on certain high priority areas of the national development effort. While the thrust of the revised Programme continues to be on providing better living conditions for the less-privileged sections of the population, it also aims at allround development in production and productivity.

(b) The following schemes included in the 20-Point Programme go towards the welfare of the weaker sections of the society in the field of agriculture:

1. Increase in irrigation potential and development and dissemination of technologies for the improvement of Dry Land Agriculture. (Point 1)

2. Increasing production of oil seeds grammns. (Point 3)

3. Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes. (Point 3)

4. Implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling and Distribution of Surplus Land and complete compilation of

land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles. (Point 4)

5. Enforcement of Minimum Wages for agriculture labour. (Point 5)

6. Acceleration of progress in the development schemes of agriculture for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (Point 6)

Funds allocated for minimum needs programme

1666. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to different States for implementing Minimum Needs Programme in 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the amount spent by each of those states during the above period under the above programme;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to make special allocation for the drought affected States in 1983-84; and

(d) if so, the amount proposed to be allocated to the State of Orissa for implementing Minimum Needs Programme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The outlays and expenditure under the State Plans for the Minimum Needs Programme are as given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) No, Sir. However, the advance Plan assistance given to States for drought relief includes assistance for some components of the Minimum Needs Programme.

(d) The question does not arise.

Statement

Minimum Needs Programme

(Rs. lakhs)

States	1981-82		1982-83	
	Outlay	Actual expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4730	3911	5400	9602
Assam	3500	3272	3488	3489
Bihar	8850	9050	8422	8963
Gujarat	5420	5516	3889	3903
Haryana	1829	1908	2079	1986
Himachal Pradesh	1848	2787	2090	2239
Jammu & Kashmir	2260	2489	2192	2731
Karnataka	4181	4160	4881	5416
Kerala	2251	2226	2238	2028
Madhya Pradesh	5470	5826	5645	6530
Maharashtra	7368	8485	9091	8946
Manipur	906	887	956	1020
Meghalaya	767	732	752	832

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	454	474	507	597
Orissa	2379	2312	2571	2591
Punjab	1944	1891	1779	2209
Rajasthan	4670	4619	4569	3911
Sikkim	359	474	547	563
Tamil Nadu	3625	4075	4741	4884
Tripura	988	1065	1047	1350
Uttar Pradesh	11739	12828	14605	16588
West Bengal	5753	5534	6386	6528
TOTAL STATES	81271	84521	87875	96916
Union Territotries				
A & N Islands	246	389	249	485
Arunachal Pradesh	779	763	986	1218
Chandigarh	110	79	129	144
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52	28	49	66
Delhi	1342	1260	1767	2347
Goa, Daman & Diu	145	199	187	217
Lakashdweep	21	15	26	33
Mizoram	590	541	611	653
Pondicherry	135	135	170	184
Total – UTs.	3420	3409	4174	5316
TOTAL States & UTs.	84691	87930	92049	101932

Agreement between Soviet Union and India to impart training in mining ..to Indian Workers

1667. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between Soviet Union and India has been reached to impart training in mining to Indian workers;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held, duration of the training and other details; and

(c) whether the training will be imparted in India or in the Soviet Union, the number of workers to be sent for the pupose in the first batch, the expected expenditure thereon and how it shall be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c) Following discussions between representatives of the Ministry for Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR and Department of Mines, Govt. of India in January, 1982, in response to proposals submitted

by Department of Mines, the Soviet Union has agreed to train Indian Engineers and Supervisors in specialised aspects of Mining in the Soviet Union. According to the Draft contracts received from the Soviet side recently, in the first batch, 1 Mining Engineer from Hindustan Zinc Limited will be trained for 6 months and 5 Mining Engineers, 2 Electrical Engineers, 2 Mechanical Engineers, 2 Mine Surveyers, Mineral Exploration Mine Surveyers, 6 Mining Supervisors and 1 Mechanical Supervisor from Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited Would be trained for 2 months each. Payments will have to be made to the Soviet Union by Hindustan Zinc Limited and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited for training of their personnel at the rate of 425 roubles per month for each Engineer and Foreman and 375 roubles per month for each skilled worker. Expenses for travel of the trainees from Moscow to the place of training and back in USSR will also have to be paid to the Soviet Side. Expenses for travel of trainees from India to Moscow and insurance charges will have to be met by the Indian companies. The draft contracts are under examination and expected expenditure can be known only when the contracts are finalised.

During the First Meeting of the Working Group Coal Industry of the Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in September/October 1981, the Soviet Side had agreed to provide training in USSR for Indian personnel in coal mining. The draft contract for training is yet to be received and as such, the number of workers to be sent and expenditure to be incurred on the trainees are not known.

Introduction of Job Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Youths

1668. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a job guarantee scheme for unemployed youth belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction; and

(c) if not, when such a scheme is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Central Government is not considering any proposal to introduce Job Guarantee Scheme for unemployed youth belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु

1669. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :**
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जिनकी आयु 55 वर्ष की हो गई है और जो अभी तक सेवा में हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु घटाने का है, और यदि हां, तो इसे कितना कम करने का विचार है; और

(ग) उनमें कितने कर्मचारी प्रभावित होंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) इस संबंध में सूचना कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग में उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि ऐसे आंकड़े केन्द्रीकृत रूप में मानिटर नहीं किए जाते ।

(ख) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Deficit in State Plans

1670. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the deficit in the account of the 22 State Governments

for the fiscal year 1982-83 and the corresponding figures for the fiscal year 1981-82 giving State-wise details thereof;

(b) the size of the State Plans reduced to the extent of the deficit as per (a) above giving State-wise details; and

(c) the details of similar reduction in the Plan estimates made in respect of other sectors like Central sector due to deficit?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the information for the year 1981-82. Similar information for 1982-83 would be available after close of the year. All the State Governments except five expect to end the year without any deficit. In the case of these five, which are listed below, deficits are anticipated as shown against each.

Anticipated deficit at the end of 1982-83 :

	(Rs. crores)
1. Haryana	15·00
2. Punjab	14·00
3. Manipur	1·25
4. Meghalaya	4·00
5. Sikkim	0·52

In these cases, this anticipated deficit has been taken into account in computing the resources for the next year's Annual Plan.

(c) According to the Revised Estimates of 1982-83, the total expenditure on the Central Plan would be higher than the budget estimates by Rs. 603 crores while the budgetary deficit would be higher by Rs. 560 crores. The increase in the central deficit, however, is on account of several factors, apart from higher budgetary support for the Central Plan. Such as Larger transfer to States higher subsidy on indigenous fertilizers, and increased defence expenditure etc.

Statement

Total deficit/surplus of States as on 31-3-1982

	(Rs. crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	−18·95
2. Assam	−127·43
3. Bihar	−197·39
4. Gujarat	−74·60
5. Haryana	−75·79
6. Himachal Pradesh	−36·91
7. Jammu & Kashmir*	
8. Karnataka	−1·37
9. Kerala	−93·93
10. Madhya Pradesh	−154·88
11. Maharashtra	−81·40
12. Manipur	−66·29
13. Meghalaya	−16·41
14. Nagaland	−21·96
15. Orissa	−24·43
16. Punjab	−97·35
17. Rajasthan	−283·46
18. Tamil Nadu	+20·05
19. Tripura	−30·72
20. Sikkim*	
21. Uttar Pradesh	−0·85
22. West Bengal	−340·71
TOTAL	−1722·04 +21·42 −1743·46

*Do not bank with Reserve Bank of India.

ककरापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर में भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारी

1671. **श्री छोटूभाई गामित** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ककरापुर परमाणु बिजली घर (गुजरात में कितने कर्मचारी प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणियों में भर्ती किये गये हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस बिजली घर में उनमें से कितने तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी स्थानीय और प्रभावित परिवारों से भर्ती किये गये हैं और उनका अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिक, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिक और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) ककरापुर परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के कर्मचारियों की इस समय की वर्गवार स्थिति नीचे दी जा रही है :—

वर्ग	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की अन्य परियोजनाओं से अन्तरित कर्मचारी	स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से स्थानीय रूप से भर्ती कर्मचारी	खुले विज्ञापन के माध्यम से भर्ती कर्मचारी
1	2	3	4	5
वर्ग क	19	19	—	—
वर्ग ख	11	7	—	4
वर्ग ग	10	5	4	1
वर्ग घ	6	4	2	—
कुल	46	35	6	5

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Growth in Value of Production of Electronics Industry

1672. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth in the value of production of electronic industry in the country during the last three years, giving actual value upto the latest available figure; and

(b) the growth in value of production of electronic industry in USA, Germany, Japan, UK and France during the same period, giving yearwise countrywise break up for the last 3 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Details regarding production and percentage growth of the electronics industry in the last three years (1980 to 1982) are as follows:

Year (Calendar)	Production (in Rs. Crores)	%Growth (Over previous year)
1980 . . .	806	24·7
1981 . . .	856	6·2
1982 (Provisional) . . .	1050	22·7

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotional Avenues for Stenographers in Central Secretariat and Armed Headquarters

1673. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanctioned and working strength in respect of all grades of the stenographers along with their pay scales in the Central Secretariat and the Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) what are their *inter-se* promotional opportunities| avenues;

(c) whether there is any disparity in their promotional chances; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken to extend the same facilities to them as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service and the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service are two distinct services having separate sets of rules. While the rules relating to the former Service are administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel, the rules relating to the latter service are administered by the Ministry of Defence.

Since the various grades of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service are included in the decentralised cadres of each Ministry|Department, no centralised information regarding the total sanctioned strength of the different grades of the Service is available.

The pay scales of the various grades of the Service is as follows:

Grade A	Rs. 650—1200
Grade B	Rs. 550—900
Grade C	Rs. 425—700
Grade D	Rs. 330—560

(b) to (d) Promotions in different grades of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service are made in accordance with the provisions contained in the rules governing these services. Since the promotional avenues of the members of different services depend on various factors like the cadre strength, vacancy position etc. which vary from time to time it is not possible to make a comparison of the *inter se* promotional prospects of the members of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा राजौरी गार्डन, दिल्ली में एक युवती की मृत्यु की जांच

1674. **श्री रामलाल राही** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा एक युवती की मृत्यु के मामले की जांच की जा रही है जो राजौरी गार्डन, दिल्ली में अपने ससुराल में 9 अगस्त, 1980 को जल कर मर गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और दोषी व्यक्तियों को क्या सजा दी गई है ;

(ग) युवतियों के जल कर मरने के कितने अन्य मामलों की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा इस समय जांच की जा रही है ;

(घ) वर्ष 1982 में ऐसे कितने मामलों की जांच की गई और कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे क्या हैं; और

(ङ) देश में 1981-82 के दौरान घरेलू झगड़ों के कारण कितनी युवतियों की जलने के कारण मौत हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो ने मामले की जांच पड़ताल पूरी कर ली है । केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो के अनुसार, यह एक आत्महत्या का मामला था न कि हत्या या हत्या करने के लिए अवप्रेरण का । इन परिस्थितियों में किसी को दण्ड देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

(ग) इस समय केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो द्वारा एक दूसरे मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(घ) उपयुर्क्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित एक मामले की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा 1982 में जांच पड़ताल की गयी थी ;

(ङ) ऐसे मामलों में अखिल भारतीय स्तर के कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । जहां तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, 1981 में ऐसे 201 और 1982 में 260 मामले हुए हैं ।

Targets of Production Steel in the Country

1675. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets and capacities of production of steel in our country during the three consecutive financial year ending in 1982-83;

(b) whether there is any glut of steel production in the market during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, steps Government have undertaken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The targets and capacities of production of saleable steel if the six integrated steel plants during the three years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below:—

('000 tonnes)

Year	Target	Rated Capacity
1980-81 . . .	7320	8700
1981-82 . . .	7850	8700
1982-83 . . .	7350 (revised)	8700

In addition, the mini steel plants in the country have a capacity of 2.48 million tonnes.

(b) The present stocks of saleable steel with the main steel producers have risen as compared to the beginning of the year as sales did not match production.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government and SAIL to stimulate sales:—

(i) The end use declaration provision under clause 7 of Iron and Steel (Control) Order for steel materials, other than pig iron, has been dispensed with.

(ii) Distribution procedures have been relaxed.

(iii) The system of registered traders has been abolished by SAIL and steel trade has been declared open to any one interested in trading in steel.

(iv) Price rebates are offered in selected categories|quantities of steel.

(v) Quantity discounts have been announced by SAIL.

(vi) Credit facilities on a selective basis for certain items are being offered by SAIL.

(vii) Disposal of old|damaged and non-moving stocks through traders.

(viii) A new scheme has been introduced whereby HR Coils|Skelp and CR Coils|Sheets will be supplied at internationally competitive prices to those who surrender their duty free REP Licences and Advance Licences. It has also been made obligatory for import licence holders enjoying facility for import of such canalised items under various facilities to first approach SAIL for supply of such material.

(ix) Subject to prior sales, SAIL will make inter-stock transfer at their own cost.

In addition, the following steps have been taken to improve the general situation:—

(i) Changes in the product-mix of SAIL plants have been made so that

they produce more of high demand items and less of low demand items.

(ii) Import Policy with respect to steel items has been made more restrictive so that avoidable imports do not take place.

Installation of Computers in various Departments

1676. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computers installed by Government in various departments;

(b) what steps the Department of Electronics have taken to ensure that these computers function to optimum capacity;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of these computers do not have adequate work; and

(d) whether the Department has made any study of the percentage utilisation of the computers by various Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

केन्द्रीयों सचिवालय राजभाषा अधिकारी काडर के नियमों को राजपत्र में अधिसूचित करना

1677. **श्री अनवर अहमद** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राज भाषा अधिकारी काडर के नियमों को अंतिम रूप देने और भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित करने में अनुचित विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इन नियमों को अंतिम रूप कब दिया जायेगा और भारत के राजपत्र में कब अधिसूचित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा के समूह "ग" पदों से संबंधित नियम भारत के राजपत्र में 19.9.81 को अधिसूचित हो गए हैं। समूह 'क' तथा 'ख' पदों से संबंधित नियमों के मसौदे को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप देकर राजपत्र में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अधिसूचित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

Constitution of a Selection Board for selection to posts in Goa, Daman and Diu

1678. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been represented to his Ministry that a Selection Board should be constituted for selection to posts in the Administration of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, by whom the proposal was made and details thereof;

(c) whether a similar Selection Board exists in the case of the Administration of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). In the meeting of M.Ps of the Union Territories held on 18.3.1980 a suggestion was made that recruitments to Group 'A' and 'B' posts under the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu should not henceforth be made by the UPSC, but by a Selection Board consisting of Chief Secretary to the Union Territory Government and other officials. The above suggestion was examined by the Goverament in consultation with the Union Territory Administration and it was found that there was no adequate justification for exempting the recruitment to the post in quesion from the purview of the U.P.S.C.

In the meeting of the MPs of Union Territories with the then Union Home Minister in May, 1981, it was again suggested that the matter of recruitment

by Seleection Board be further examined on the lines of recruitment made in the UT of Arunachal Pradesh. Accordingly the issue is under re-examination in this Ministry in consultation with the Union Territory Administration.

In case of Arunachal Pradesh recruitment to Group 'A' and 'B' posts is being made through a Selection Board set up by the Government of India after exempting these posts from the purview of the UPSC. The exemption so granted has been and still is subject to periodical review.

Collusion between M.N.F. and extremist elements in Tripura and Manipur

1679. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the collusion between the Mizo National Front (MNF) and the extremist elements of Tripura and Manipur for a joint programme of recruiting and training fresh volunteers which has been going on for quite some time for purposes of unlawful and subversive activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Government are alive to such reports. Strict vigilance is being maintained and security measures have been taken against the activities of the extremiss.

Popularisation of science among people

1680. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the PRINME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for popularising of science and scientific thinking among the people by Government;

(b) which are the voluntary organisations being helped by Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount of help given by Government to Karala Sastra Sahitya Parishad during the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ENECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Various agencies under several Government Ministries/Departments are already engaged in this task is a variety of ways; for instance, through:

—Broadcast of science programmes over radio and television, including science programmes specifically aimed at women, children and rural audiences;

—Making and showing of films, television programmes and audio-visual shows on science and technology to people in cinema houses, on TV and elsewhere;

—Organisation, and financial support for organisation of seminars/symposia and popular lectures on various science subjects;

—Publicataion of popular science magazines and literature on science subjects in the form of books, booklets, pamphlets, posters etc. and financial support for publication of popular science magazines in regional languages;

—Setting up of science museums/centres and organising of static and mobile science exhibitions and fairs around the country; and so on.

Additionally, the Govt. has set up a National Council for Science & Technology Communication which will promote popularisation of science and technology and scinetific thinking among people.

(b) The Government is providing financial help in this regard to a very large number of voluntary agencies, professional bodies and associations for programmes/activities proposals for which

are submitted so it within the framework of various well publicised schemes, operative under different departments and/or their agencies. Also the Govt. has been encouraging the formation of Science and Technology Councils in various States whose activities include promotion of popularisation of Science and Scientific thinking among people. As an example, a representative list of voluntary agencies which are being given financial assistance for publication of popular science magazines in dicerent regional languages is appended.

(c) Rupees Twenty Five thousand (Rs. 25,000) only, largely as assistance for publication of popular science journals in Malayalam.

Statement

A representative list pf agencies being financially assisted by Government in publication of Popular science magazines in different regional languages

1. Bangiyra Bijnan Parsihad, Calcutta . . . . (for Jnan-O-Bijnan in Bengali)
2. Association for the Promotion of Science Education, Madras. . . . . (for Ilam Vignani in Tamil)
3. Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad, Trivandrum . . (for Sastragathi in Malayalam)
4. Vijanan Parishad, Allahabad . . . (for Vijnana Parishad Anusandhan Patrika in Hindi)
5. Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parsihad, Trichur . . . (for Eureka in Malayalam)
6. Vijnana Parishad, Allahabad. . . . . (for Vijnana in Hindi)
7. Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad, Kottayam . . (for Sastrakeralam in Malayalam)
8. Mahatma Public Vastu Sangrahalaya, Poona. . . (for Srishtidhyan in Marathi)
9. PSG & Sons Charities, Peelamedu, Coimbatore . . (for Kalaikathir in Tamil)
10. Suganitam Trust, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad . (for Suganitam in Gujarati)
11. Assam Science Society, Gauhati. . . . . (for Bijnan Jouti in Assamese)
12. Bigyan Prachar Samiti, Guttack. . . . . (for Bigyanaloka in Oriya)
13. Marathi Vidnyay Parishad, Bombay . . . . (for Marathi Vidnyan Parishad Patrika in Marathi)
14. Society for Environmental Education in Kerala, Kerala (for Soochceemukhi in Malayalam)
15. Scientific workers Forum, West Bengal. . . . (for Vigynan-O-Vigyan Karmi in Begali)
16. Jayamala, 29/2 Beniatola Lane, Calcutta . . . (for Bijnan Mela in Bengali)
17. Karanatka Rajya Vijnana Parishad, II Sc., Bangalore . (for Balavijnana in Kannada)

Shortfall in the Supply of Levy Cement

1681. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that there was a shorfall in the supply of levy cement during the current year and unreasonable increase in the price of non-levy cement: and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in view of the failure of the existing policy to improve the distribution system of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) There has been marginal short supply of levy cement by some cement factories Reports have also been received about temporary spurts in the prices of non-levy cement in certain parts of the country.

(b) In regard to shorfall in supply of levy cement, all the cement procedures have been advised to make good the entire shorfall immediately and the position is kept under close scrutiny. In regard to price of non-levy cement, the provisions of Standards & Weights (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, whereby cement procedures are to indicate the maximum price and net weight of non-levy cement on the cement bags, have been brought to the notice of the cement producer. The cement Manufacturer's Association have also been advised to give wide publicity to the retail price on Non-levy cement indicated by them voluntary. All the cement producers have also been advised to take action against the stockists who indulge in such malpractices. The State Governments have been authorised to take action against defaulters, if any, under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. On receipt of reports about non-availability/short supply of cement from States, the Cement Manufacturers are persuaded to arrange for movement of more non-levy cement for meeting the requirements of areas where shortage are reported.

Per Capita Expenditure of Rural and Urban Households

1682. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the average per capita expenditure of households in rura and urban areas separately during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The National Sample Survey Organisation conducts survey on consumer expenditure periodically (generally on quinquennial basis). Such a survey was not conducted during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, for which information is asked.

Import of some electronic Items

1683. SHRI S.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the percentage of following items imported and percentage of items manufacured in the country:

(1) Computers,

(2) Micro-wave items including radar, V.F.I.F. systems etc;

(3) Capacitors resistors and other passive components; and

(4) Semi-conductor services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (1) to (4) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extensions to officers on ex-cadre posts

1684. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding keeping persons on ex-cadre posts;

(b) the time limit for such tenures;

(c) whetheer extensions to persons on ex-cadre posts is jeopardising the interests of other eligible officers;

(d) if so, in how many cases extensions were granted for ex-cadre post in different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India during the last 3 years; and

(e) the reason for such extensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Ex-cadre post are filled in accordance with the manner of filling up these posts as prescribed in the recruitment rules framed for the same. Normally Government servants are deputed to hold ex-cadre posts only if the recruitment rules relating to the same provide for appointments on deputation basis. The period of deputation is generally three years in all cases except

where a longer period of tenure is prescribed. Extension beyond the prescribed period is granted by the competent authority only in public interest.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The officers eligible to be appointed on deputataion basis do not have an inherent right to an ex-cadre post. Information regarding the number of cases where extension of deputation beyond the prescribed tenure has been granted during the last three years is not monitored centrally.

(e) Extensions are granted only where it is considered necessary in public interest.

Inport of colour T.V. by E.T.T.D:D:C:

1685. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of colour TV sets imported by the Electronics Trade and Technoogy Development Corporation in 1982;

(b) how many colour T.V. sets were sold by the ETTDC during the Asiad and after that so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of colour TV sets are lying with ETTDC unsold; if so, their number and the approximate amount that has been locked up on this account; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government thereto and what steps are being taken to ensure that the large stock of colour TV sets with ETTDC is cleared soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) 90,000 CTV kits (not sets) were imported by ETTDC in 1982.

(b) ETTDC has sold 77935 CTV kits (not sets) upto 4.12.1982.

(c) Out of 90,000 kits, M/s ETTDC had allotted 89,200 nos. before the Asiad. The industry, however, could lift only 77,935 nos upto 4.12.1982.

(d) The CTV kits remaining unsold have been reallocated by Government.

औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में उत्पादन दर

1686. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में उत्पादन दर

1686. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में उत्पादन में वृद्धि की वर्ष-वार, अनुपात क्या है;

(ग) क्या उत्पादन लागत में भी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दोनों क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि के संबंध में ब्यौरे क्या हैं;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन (सी. एस. ओ.) के पास जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के बारे में जानकारी वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 की सरकारी उद्यम सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों में उपलब्ध है जिन्हें भारत सरकार सभापटल पर पहले ही रख चुकी है ।

Per capita income

1687. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is almost at the bottom of the world in term of per capita income;

(b) whether the highest per capita income in India is claimed by Pondicherry, second Delhi, third Goa, Daman and Diu, Fourth Punjab, Fifth Maharashtra and Bihar the lowest; and

(c) is the figures are correct, what steps Government propose to take to remove the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) As per the

latest information published by the World Bank in the World Development Report, 1982, presenting estimates of per capita gross national product in U.S. dollars for 114 countries for the year 1980. India with per capita gross national product of 240 U.S. dollars has the 101st position in descending order of ranking.

(b) As per capita available Statewise estimates of per capita income, the first five states in descending order of ranking of per capia income at current prices are: Delhi; Pondicherry; Punjab; Goa, Daman and Diu; and Haryana. Bihar is the lowest.

(c) The problem of disparity is sought to be tackled in the Sixth Plan through various measures. At the Central level, are adopted:—

(i) Resource transfers, which are weighted in the favour of backward States.

(ii) Special Area Development Programmes directed at specific backword problem areas; and

(iii) Incentive measures to promote private investment in backward areas.

Country's Nuclear Power Capacity

1688. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the country's nuclear power capacity at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan and to what extent the power capacity was raised by the end of the Fifth Plan as against the target, if any, stating the reasons for the shorfall, if any;

(b) to what extent the nuclear power capacity is anticipated to be raised during the eighties as against the target, if any and the manner in which the projectors are proposed to be achieved; and

(c) which of the atomic power have been inordinately delayed in their commissioning stating the reasons therefor and the estimated escalation in their cost as a result of delay in their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The capacity of nuclear power stations in operation at the end of the 4th Five Year Plan was 420 MWe which was raised to 640 MWe during the 5th Five Year Plan period as against the target of 1330 MWe for the end of the 5th Plan.

Completion of the projects was delayed on account of delivery of indigenous equipment, due to a variety of reasons including problems during fabrication, labour unrest, power cut, embargo imposed by certain countries on supply of materials and equipment.

(b) In adition to the generating capacity of 640 MWe, Unit-2 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been commissioned in November 1980 and unit-1 of Madras Atomic Power Project is ready to receive heavy water. Both the units of Madras Atomic Power Project will be commissioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Both the units at Narora are also expected to be commissioned before the end of the decade. Thus the total nuclear power generating capacity is expected to be 1800 MWe before the end of the decade.

(c) Madras Atomic Power Project and Narora Atomic Power Project each consisting of two units of 235 MWe are behind schedule.

The component attributable to escalation in the overall cost increase for these projects is given below:

	Rs. in crores
MAPP Unit-I	46.76
MAPP Unit-II	41.89
NAPP Unit-I & II	126.66

The above component of escalation includes escalation due to delayed schedules as well as escalation due to inflation being higher than anticipated.

Production of cement during current financial year

1689. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of production of cement during the current financial year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the industry is lagging in production and this target is not likely to be achieved;

(c) whether Maharashtra Government has been permitted by the Central Government to import cement; and

(d) if so, how much quantity and through which agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Assuming normal availability of infrastructural inputs particularly power and coal, a total production of 26 million tonnes of cement was anticipated during the year 1982-83. However, due to constraints of availability of power in the major cement producing States, it is expected that the production of cement would be around 23 million tonnes during the year 1982-83.

(c) Under the Import & Export Policy, 1982-83, import of cement has been put under Selective O. G. L.

(d) The State Government of Maharashtra have indicated that Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Bombay, has contracted for import of one lakh metric tonne of cement of which 14,000 tonnes have actually been imported so far.

Dowry Death cases Registered in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat

1690. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dowry death cases registered during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat respectively;

(b) the number of cases in which investigation has been completed by the police and also of those still pending with them;

(c) the number of cases in which judgements have been awarded so far out of the cases filed by police in the courts; and

(d) the number of persons acquitted in such cases and also of those convicted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). A statement showing the requisite information in respect of Gujarat and Delhi is attached. The information about Uttar Pradesh is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Total number of dowry death cases registered in			Number of cases in which investigation has been completed by the police	Number of cases still pending with police	Number of cases in which judgements have been awarded so far out of the cases filed by police in the courts.	Number of persons acquitted	Number of persons convicted
		1980	1981	1982					
1	Gujarat	1	2	1	4*	Nil	3	2	2
2	Delhi	17@	23@	40@	45	28	12	29	1

*One case was finalised as suicide.

@ cases were cancelled in 1980, 2 in 1981 and 3 in 1982.

Review of sick industrial units

1691. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken to review the conditions of various sick industries so that effective steps can be taken for the revival thereof by providing financial and other assistance for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and financial institutions to deal with the industrial sickness. Steps are accordingly being taken by Banks and financial institutions to initiate necessary corrective action on the basis of a diagnostic study undertaken by them, as soon as they become aware of definite signs of sickness in a unit. In regard to small scale units, State level Coordination Committees have been set up to monitor sickness for individual units and to frame proposals for their revival.

States which have Exceeded the Overdraft Limit

1692. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have exceeded their overdraft limit;

(b) whether the Centre is considering adjusting the excess expenditure of current year against next year's plan outlay;

(c) if so, whether the States have objected to it; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude from day to day. Their quantum can, therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only. These overdrafts disappear when imbalance in the State's account is removed.

(b) to (d). The Planning Commission has advised the State Governments to regulate their plan and non- plan expenditures within the resources available so as to avoid the adjustment of the end-year deficit in their resources against the next year's Annual Plan. In the case of those States where a deficit at the end of this year is anticipated, it has been taken into account, with the agreement of the Chief Ministers, in computing the resources for the 1983-84 Plan.

Profit of Scooters India Ltd.

1693. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scooters India Limited, a Government of India enterprise, has been a sick unit; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the profit of this organisation for the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Scooters India Limited has been incurring losses over the years though its production has recently picked up.

(b) The financial results of the company as follows:—

Year	*Loss (Rs. in lakhs)*
1977-78	357
1978-79	474
1979-80	445
1980-81	490
1981-82	735

Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Exploration of outer space

1694. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review was made in respect of the Indo-Soviet Cooperation in

the peaceful exploration of outer space: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with USSR on May, 14, 1970, for collaboration in rocket soundings of the atmosphere, using Soviet M-100 rockets, at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) in Trivandrum. From time to time, the progress of activities under this MOU is reviewed and protocols signed to extend the duration of the MOU and also to augment scientific output.

Launchings of Aryabhata in 1975 and of Bhaskara-I and II in 1979 and 1981 respectively from USSR are important milestones in Indo-USSR Cooperation. Further, as part of collaboration in atmospheric studies, it has been decided that the weekly M-100 launches from TERLS will continue till 1985. In addition, an agreement has been signed with USSR under which the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-I) will be launched by a USSR launcher. Arrangements have also been finalised for use of a TV transponder on-board a USSR satellite for provision of certain essential limited satellite based TV networking services in the country, from March, 1983 to December, 1983.

An Indo-USSR seminar-cum-workshop on space research to mark the occasion of completion of 10 years of successful collaboration between the Indian Space Research Organisation and the USSR Academy of Sciences was held from February 21 to 25 in Bangalore. The Scientific and Technical results of cooperative activities in various areas, including launching of Indian satellites, sounding rocket launches for atmospheric studies from Thumba, optical photography and tracking of satellites from Kavalur, Joint high altitude balloon flights from Hyderabad etc., were presented. Several working groups of scientists from both sides reviewed and discussed areas for future cooperation.

Extension to Government Employees

1695. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAD:

SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided not to grant any extension to Government Empoyees after they attain the age of retirement;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which a decision has been taken and the date with effect from which it is being implemented; and

(c) the number of employees in each of the Union Ministries/Departments which are on extension as on 31 January, 1983 separately, for each category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). According to the policy of the government, extension in service is to be granted very rarely and in exceptional circumstances on the ground of public interest only. Ministries and Departments have also been directed to review the extension already granted by them with a view to see whether the extension could not be curtailed by giving the required minimum notice.

(c) Details in this regard are not available centrally, as extensions are given by the various cadre controlling authorities under delegated powers.

Improvement in Working of Kudremukh Iron ore Project

1696. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the commissioning of the Kudremukh iron ore mining project, there has been no sign of its taking off and the production has been only 13 per cent of its rated capacity;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to revitalise the project and to improve its working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The production of Kudremukh Project which has a capacity of 7.5 million tonnes concentrates per annum has been as follows:—

	(Million tonnes)
1980-81 (from October, 1981)	0.43
1982-83 (upto January, 1983)	0.94

The production has been planned to meet the requirement of alternate buyers in view of the inability of Iron lift concentrates to whom the Project was to supply 7.5 million tonnes concentrates per annum under a long term agreement.

(c) Negotiations are being held with Iran regarding the commencement to offtake of concentrates and related matters. A pellet Plant is being set up at Mangalore to convert 3 million tonnes of concentrate into pellets per annum. The company is also continuing efforts to locate other buyers for sale of concentrate.

Offer of World Bank to finance two Cement Factories

1697. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has revived its offer to finance two cement projects to be set up by the Cement Corporation of India;

(b) if so, places where these two cement plants will be set up;

(c) total amount of loan to be provided by the World Bank to these projects;

(d) total annual production of cement from these two plants; and

(e) when the loan will be received and the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e). No World Bank assistance has yet been tied up for any of the projects of Cement Corporation of India. However, two project proposals of the Corporation for setting up capacities at Jagdalpur in Bastar District (M.P.) and at Shambupura, Distt. Chittorgarh (Rajasthan), have been posed to the World Bank for assistance. The proposals are at a preliminary stage.

Discovery of Gold Deposits in Kerala

1698. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold deposits have been discovered in Kerala; if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Geological Survey of India have got the trained staff and equipment for proper exploration of these mineral wealths; and

(c) if so, the details of the staff and equipment stationed in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Primary lodes of gold have been traced in parts of Wynad District, Nilambur area of Malappuram District and Manantoddy area of Cannanore District of Kerala. Gold bearing alluvial gravels also exist in Nilambur Valley in the Chaliyar Puzha and the Punnappazha zones.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 12 Geologists and 4 Chemists of Geological Survey of India are stationed in Kerala for carrying out investigations of various minerals including gold with necessary equipment.

Setting up of Industries in "No Industry Districts"

1699. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether P.M. has announced that a scheme has been drawn up to set up industries on priority basis in districts where there were none;

(b) if so, the main feature of the scheme announced;

(c) whether any decision has been taken and what are the districts that will be covered under the scheme during 1983; and

(d) the industries that will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). Following the directive of Prime Minister, 87 districts which have no large or medium scale industry have been identified in the country (list enclosed Statement 1). Government have decided that applications for grant of industrial licences for locations in such districts will be given over-riding preference over applications for all other locations. Central Ministries have been advised to give priority to No-Industry Districts in setting up industrial ventures and in infrastructural development. State Governments concerned have also been advised to give pointed attention to these districts so that infrastructural development takes place and medium and large scale industrial undertakings are established in such districts. During 1982, 152 Letters of Intent and 2 Industrial Licences were issued in various No—Industry Districts (list enclosed—Statement-II). Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, location, item of manufacture and capacity are being published regularly by India Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letter", copies of which are available in the Parliament House Library.

Statement-I

List of Districts which have no Large or Medium Scale Industries

1. ASSAM
   1. Lakhimpur
   2. North Cachar Hills
2. BIHAR
   1. Aurangabad
   2. Bhojpur
   3. Khagaria
   4. Nalanda
   5. Purenea
   6. Saharsa (including newly carved out district of Madhepur)
3. GUJARAT
   1. Dangs
4. HIMACHAL PRADESH
   1. Chamba
   2. Kangra
   3. Kinnaur
   4. Kulu
   5. Lahaul & Spiti
5. JAMMU & KASHMIR
   1. Doda
   2. Kupwara
   3. Ladakh
   4. Poonch
   5. Pulwama
   6. Rajauri
   7. Udhampur
6. KARNATAKA
   1. Bidar
7. ORISSA
   1. Balasore
   2. Bolangir
   3. Boudh Khondmals (Phuban)
8. MADHYA PRADESH
   1. Balaghat
   2. Bhind
   3. Chhatarpur
   4. Chhindwara
   5. Damoh
   6. Datia
   7. Dhar
   8. Guna
   9. Jhabua
   10. Mandla
   11. Narsinhapur

12. Panna
13. Rajgarh
14. Seoni
15. Shivpuri
16. Sidhi
17. Surguja
18. Tikamgarh

9. MANIPUR
1. Manipur (Central)
2. Manipur (East)
3. Manipur (North)
4. Manipur (South)
5. Manipur (West)
6. Tanghoupal.

10. MEGHALAYA
1. East Garo Hills
2. West Garo Hills
3. Jaintia Hills

11. NAGALAND
1. Tuensang

12. RAJASTHAN
1. Jaisalmer
2. Sirohi

13. SIKKIM
1. Gangtok
2. Gyalshing
3. Mangan
4. Namchi

14. TRIPURA
1. North Tripura
2. South Tripura
3. West Tripura

15. UTTAR PRADESH
1. Banda
2. Chamoli
3. Fatehpur
4. Hamirpur
5. Jalaun
6. Jaunpur
7. Pauri Garhwal
8. Sultanpur
9. Tehri Garhwal.
10. Uttar Kashi
11. Kanpur Dehat

16. WEST BENGAL
1. Bankura
2. Cooch Behar
3. Darjeeling
4. Jalpaiguri
5. Malda

17. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
1. Nicobar Islands

18. ARUNACHAL PRADESH
1. Kameng
2. Siang
3. Subansiri
4. Tirap

19. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

20. LAKSHADWEEP
1. Lakshadweep

21. MIZORAM
1. Aizawl
2. Lunglez

Statement-II

District-wise break-up of letters of Intent (LIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) issued during the year 1982 for No-Industry-District

State	District	Letters of Intent
Bihar	Aurangabad	1
	Bhojpur	2
	Nalanda	1
	Any No-Industry District	3

State	District	Letters of Intent
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		4
Gujarat	Dangs.	1
	No-Industry District	1
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	
	Kangra	2
—	Any No-Industry District	1
Jammu & Kashmir	Ladakh	1
	Udhampur	1
Karnataka	Bidar.	6
	No-Industry Distt.	2
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1
	Bhind	1
	Chattarpur	1
	Chhindwara	2
	Damoh	3
	Datia	1
	Dhar	4
	Guna	1
	Jhabua	3
	Mandla	1
	Narsinhapur	1
	Seoni	1
	Shivpuri	2
	Sidhi	2
	Any No-Industry District	4
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	1
	Any No-Industry Distt.	1
Orissa	Balasore	1
	Bolangir	3
	Phulbani	3
	Any No-Industry Distt.	8
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2
	Sirohi.	3
	Any No-Industry Distt.	6

State	District	Letter of Intent
Sikkim	Gangtok	1
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	2
	Fatehpur	4
	Hamirpur	1
	Jalaun	2
	Jaunpur	1
	Kanpur Rural	1
	Pauri Garhwal	1
	Sultanpur	2
	Tehri Garhwal	2
	Any No-Industry District	17
West Bengal	Bankura	2
	Cooch Behar	1
	Darjeeling	2
	Jalpaiguri	2
Any No Industry District of two or more		26
States in the Country		*Industrial Licence*
Karnataka	Bidar	1
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1

रुग्ण मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

1700. **श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में रुग्ण मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में ऐसी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अब तक राष्ट्रीयकृत किया जा चुका है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एन. कृष्णा) : (क) रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बारे में, सरकार द्वारा अक्तूबर, 1981 में घोषित रुग्ण उद्योगों संबंधी नीतिगत मार्गनिदेशों के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है, इसकी मुख्य शर्तों का उल्लेख लोक सभा में 24-3-1982 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 4974 के उत्तर में किया गया था ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1982 को समाप्त पांच वर्ष की अवधि में ऐसे 19 औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है जिनका प्रबंध केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबंधों के अधीन किया जा रहा था ।

Constitutional Status for Minorities and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissions

1701. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes Commission will be given constitutional status and made permanent bodies;

(b) whether it is also proposed to provide them with some quasi-judicial powers; and

(c) if so, when the necessary legislation will be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Government have not yet taken any decision regarding vesting these Commissions with Constitutional status.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have impressed on the State Governments the importance of facilitating the work of these Commissions by promptly providing information on matters referred by the Commissions. The Government have also informed the Commissions that if any specific case is brought to the notice of the Government, where the State Government or any other authority fails to cooperate fully with the Commissions in performing its duties, the Government would take up the matter in an appropriate manner.

Equipment required for launching Indian remote sensing satellite

1702. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of equipment and material required for launching Indian Remote Sensing Satellite;

(b) the steps undertaken by the Government to develop Indian industries in helping the ISRO programme and evolve effective know-how to replace the import requirements by indigenous equipments and material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The launching of the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite involves the fabrication of the satellite with its payloads, the actual launch of the satellite on board a rocket carrier and its post launch tracking as well as collection and processing of data coming from the satellite. The first Indian remote sensing satellite will be launched on board a Russian rocket carrier. Subsequent launches are proposed to be done on the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle currently under development. As far as fabrication of the satellite is concerned, the mechanical control and thermal systems will be designed, developed and fabricated by ISRO at its different Centres with the assistance of various units of industry in the public and private sectors. Similarly, the electronics systems will be designed, developed and fabricated at ISRO facilities. However, space-qualified components and raw materials, wherever not available within the country, will be imported. These includes solar cells, battery cells, electronic components and selected mechanical parts. The ground segment includes those required for satellite check-out, environments tests, data reception, data processing and data product generation. Here again, while maximum efforts at indigenisation are being made, certain equipment and components not made in India will be imported.

(b) As a matter of policy, the Department of Space uses, to the maximum extent possible, the industrial capabilities and capacity of the country in all the sectors. To this end ISRO procures from industry the maximum extent possible range of materials, components and equipment. The major fabrication jobs are entrusted to units of industry, adopting appropriate contracting procedures in such high technology areas. ISRO transfers to industry the technology developed inside its own facilities for fabrication. Industry has also been encouraged to set up separate production plants wherever necessary with appropriate inputs of technology or know-how assistance from ISRO. However, despite all these steps, the import of certain essential pieces of equipment, test facilities and materials as well as components not available in India has been found inevitable and will be continued, though efforts are being continuously made of maximising the share of Indian industry.

Conference of the Ministers of Coir producing States

1703. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had called a conference of the Ministers of coir producing States to discuss the problems of coir industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the views expressed and suggestions made by the Ministers and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). A meeting on coir industry was held at New Delhi on 2nd February, 1983 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Industry. Matters relating to the coir industry including rebate on the sale of coir products, marketing, quality improvement, research and development, were discussed.

असम में विधान सभा चुनावों के दौरान सशस्त्र सेना की तैनाती

1704. **श्री भीम सिंह :**
डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र के अलावा उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन से असम सरकार ने असम में हुए पिछले विधान सभा चुनावों के समय सशस्त्र सेना की मांग की थी ;

(ख) इस मांग के उत्तर में किन राज्यों से सशस्त्र सेना कर्मचारियों को भेजा गया था और उनकी संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी मांग अनेक बार अथवा केवल एक ही बार की गई थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) असम सरकार ने पिछले चुनाव के दौरान 800 पुलिस कार्मिक भेजने के लिए केवल पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा सरकारों से सीधे अनुरोध किया था ।

(ख) और (ग). पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा से कोई सशस्त्र पुलिस कार्मिक नहीं भेजे गये थे । तथापि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किये गये अनुरोध पर चुनावों के दौरान असम सरकार को विधि व व्यवस्था बनाये रखने और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा ड्यूटियों के लिए निम्नलिखित राज्यों की सशस्त्र पुलिस दी गई थी :

(1)	मणिपुर राइफल्स	4 कम्पनी
(2)	मध्य प्रदेश एस. ए. एफ.	16 ,,
(3)	उत्तर प्रदेश पीएसी	20 ,,
(4)	उत्तर प्रदेश एस पी एफ	2 ,,
(5)	गुजरात सशस्त्र पुलिस	3 ,,
(6)	महाराष्ट्र सशस्त्र पुलिस	5 ,,
(7)	महाराष्ट्र एस आर पी एफ	5 ,,
(8)	राजस्थान सशस्त्र पुलिस	5 ,,
(9)	हरियाणा सशस्त्र पुलिस	5 ,,
(10)	बिहार मिलिटरी पुलिस	5 ,,
(11)	उड़ीसा पुलिस	5 ,,

Mid-term appraisal of Sixth Plan

1705. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether mid-term appraised of the Sixth Plan shows that targets have not been achieved in several areas of the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, measures contemplated to see that the targets are fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan has been taken up. The details will emerge only on the completion of this exercise.

स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया द्वारा बनाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा

1706. **श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी** : क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान

कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की गई ; और

(ख) अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने के लिए स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा क्या योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) : (क) स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड जैसे संगठन में जहां उत्पादन तथा पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं दोनों के कारण काफी भारी मात्रा में आयात किया जाता है, विदेशी-मुद्रा की बचत की राशि का सही अनुमान लगाना कठिन है । पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान फालतू पूर्जों तथा स्टोर के बारे में आयात प्रतिस्थापन के प्रयासों से लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी-मुद्रा की बचत हुई है । इसके अलावा चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्पादन योजना में समायोजन करने से 116 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है, जिससे आयात में कमी करने में सहायता मिली है ।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा की और अधिक बचत करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :---

(1) सभी कारखानों और बड़े-बड़े शहरों में आयात प्रतिस्थापन दल बनाए गए हैं जो फालतू पूर्जों तथा स्टोर के निर्माण की देशी क्षमताओं का पता लगाएंगे और उनका उपयोग करेंगे ।

(2) रूपांकन तथा परियोजना दल पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के लिए देशीय उपस्करों के इस्तेमाल की सम्भवनाओं का भी पता लगा रहे हैं ;

(3) जिन मदों का पहले आयात किया जाता था, उनका देश में उत्पादन करने के लिए, स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड की उत्पादन योजना में फेर-बदल किया जा रहा है ।

Setting up of Ferro Vonadium Project at Rairangpur

1707. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility report of Ferro vonadium project at Rairangpur in Orissa has been prepared; and

(b) if so, when it was prepared and details about the decision taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to establish the above mentioned industry in that part of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). M|s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) had prepared a Feasibility Report in 1971 for establishment of a Ferro Vanadium project at Rairangpur in Orissa. This report was up-dated in 1979. A Letter of Intent has been issued to M|s. IPICOL for manufacture of Ferro Vanadium and other items.

Rise ein Rape and Kidnapping cases in Big Cities

1708. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a phenomenal rise in the cases of rape and kidnapping in big cities such as Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and the women and girls have a feeling of fear on such account; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to apprehend the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). There is no specific report or information with the Government to conclude that there has been a phenomenal rise in the cases of rape and kidnapping in big cities such as Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay. However the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences.

Solar Commercial Projects Programme by S.E.L.

1709. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electronics Limited has taken up solar commercial projects programme;

(b) if so, the details of the projects to be undertaken under this programme and the nature and details of the equipments to be produced thereunder; and

(c) the production targets in respect of solar equipments fixed for 1982-83 and 1983-84 thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Under the sponsorship of the Department of Science & Technology and the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE), Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) has taken up a commercial project in this area and production of Solar Cells/Modules started in October, 1982. The programme includes manufacture of Photovoltaic systems for off-shore applications for Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Telecommunications applications; and portable Photovoltaic Modules/Systems for Defence applications.

(c) The production target for 1982-83 is Rs. 31 lakhs and for 1983-84 is Rs. 60 lakhs.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति को कल्याण एसोसिएशनों/फेडरेशनों को मान्यता

1710. **श्री बनवारी लाल** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सामाजिक संगठनों एसोसिएशनों/फेडरेशनों और संघों को मान्यता देता था और क्या अब उनके मंत्रालय ने मान्यता देना बन्द कर दी है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) अरक्षित तथा गैर-आरक्षित रिक्तियां भरी जाएं यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कल्याण एसोसिएशनों तथा फेडरेशनों को मान्यता देने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों के बीच और अधिक प्रचार करने के लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियां अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याणोन्मुखी, स्वैच्छिक तथा सामाजिक संगठनों को अधिसूचित करने के उद्देश्य से उन्हें मान्यता प्रदान करना बंद नहीं किया है। परन्तु, सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अपने कर्मचारियों द्वारा जाति तथा जनजाति को आधार मान कर बनाई गई किसी सेवा एसोसिएशन/फेडरेशन/यूनियन को मान्यता नहीं देती।

Handing over taken-over sick units to their owners

1711. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to hand over all or a part of the taken-over sick industries to their private owners particularly when these industries were nursed back as viable propositions;

(b) if so, the compulsions in this matter; and

(c) how Government would be certain that the private owners will not again misuse the resources of these industries for their personal gains and milk them for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). As per the policy guidelines on sick industries announced on 6th October, 1981, Government have to examine various alternatives for the final disposition of the undertaking being managed under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The alternatives include nationalisation, takenover of the units by a private sector unit by amalgamation or purchase, reconstruction or, if no such solution is available, denotification and disposal under normal banking procedure. Decision is taken in the circumstances of each case.

पिछले वेतनमान को पदधारी के व्यक्तिगत लाभ के रूप में मानना

1712. **श्री जगपाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय (फालतू कर्मचारी) सैल-फालतू कर्मचारियों को निम्न पदों पर पुनः नियोजित करने--पिछले वेतनमान के पदाधिकारी के व्यक्तिगत लाभ के रूप में मानने के बारे में गृह मंत्री के दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं. 0/1/10/68 सी. एस. (111) में निहित आदेश को सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा क्रियान्वित किये जाने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसकी क्रियान्विति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस प्रश्न में उद्धृत आदेश विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों में अधिशेष कर्मचारियों की निर्बाध पुनर्नियुक्ति को सुविधापूर्ण बनाने के लिए मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए बहुत से पूरक/स्पष्टीकरण करने वाले अनुदेशों में से एक है । इस आदेश के अनुसार, जब कभी अधिशेष कर्मचारी निम्न वेतनमान वाले किसी पद पर खपाए जाने के लिए नामित किया जाता है तो उसके द्वारा नए पद पर पिछले वेतनमान को अपने वैयक्तिक वेतन के रूप में प्राप्त करते रहने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की अनुमति अनिवार्यतः नामजदगी आदेश में ही समाविस्ट कर दी जाती है और यही वह प्राधिकार है जिससे कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि सम्बन्धित अधिशेष कर्मचारी को यह संरक्षण उपलब्ध कराया जाता है । इस प्रश्न में उद्धृत अनुदेश सभी मंत्रालयों के अलावा भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक और सभी मुख्य लेखाकारों को भी परिचालित कर दिए गए हैं ताकि जिन मामलों में किसी अधिशेष कर्मचारी के वेतनमान के संरक्षण की अनुमति दी गई हो, उनमें ऐसा संरक्षण प्रदान किए जाने के मामले में पेश आने वाली कठिनाइयां, यदि कोई हों तो, दूर की जा सकें ।

Dificult Financial Position of States due to withdrawal of Overdraft Facility

1713. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the Central instructions not to allow overdrafts, the States are in a difficult financial position;

(b) whether the Planning Commission during the course of discussion for finalisation of plans of each State, had heard the State representative about this aspect of the matter; and

(c) if so, in what way the Planning Commission propose to tackle the problem and whether they would consider giving more funds for completion of Central and State Plans to obviate overdrafts?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Overdraft facility from the Reserve Bank does not constitute a resource for financing the Plan expenditure of the States. The financial difficulties of the States arise when their expenditure exceed their resources.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have been advised to keep their Plan expenditure within the resources available and to avoid recourse to overdraft from the Reserve Bank.

"Pollution in Bay of Bengal"

1714. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the extent of pollution of water of the Bay or Bengal during the big congregation on the occasion of the Gangasagar Mela; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the resons therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was found that the coliform content increased considerably on the peak bathing day (January 14, 1983) but subsequently it came down by January 20, 1983.

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच सम्बन्ध

1715. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच संबंध तथा राज्यों की और अधिक शक्तियां देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Guidelines for setting up scheduled caste Finance Corporations

1716. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines have been sent to various States by his Ministry to set up Schedule Caste Finance Corporations;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have constituted such type of Finance Corporations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes;

(c) the number of persons from Scheduled Castes who have been benefited from these Scheduled Caste Finance Corporations set up in different State; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). In the context of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of grants to States for assistance to the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations, which was commenced in March, 1979, Ministry of Home Affairs had suggested certain guidelines to the States. 17 States with a substantial population of Scheduled Castes have set up Scheduled Caste Development Corporations. A statement showing the names of States which have set up Corporations and the number of persons reporated to have been benefited by these Corporation is enclosed.

Statement

S. No.	Names of States which have set up Scheduled Castes Development Corporations.	No. of Scheduled Castes benefited by the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation till 1981-82 —
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,04,418
2	Assam	514
3	Bihar	5,672
4	Gujarat	16,057
5	Haryana	10,885
6	Himachal Pradesh	14,089

1	2	3
7	Kerala	20,702
8	Karnataka	26,198
9	Maharashtra	23,593
10	Madhya Pradesh	18,855
11	Punjab	50,686
12	Orissa	17,036
13	Rajasthan	9,770
14	Tripura	87
15	Tamil Nadu	70,170
16	Uttar Pradesh	117,677
17	West Bengal	1,07,536

NOTE : The figures are based on reports received from these States.

Ban on giving licences for 30 items in West Bangal

1717. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government either suspended or banned giving licences to 30 types of small scale industries such as baby food, stainless steel, hospital equipments in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the names of 30 items and the reasons for this action, and

(c) whether Government are considering to relax the above restriction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No licence is required to set up a small scale industrial unit. All such units which desire to avail of facilities and assistance of Government are required to get themselves registered with the State Directorate of Industries. The Central Government issues guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territories from time to time not to encourage new capacity in certain lines of production mainly on account of existing excess capacity, marketing probleems and shortage of raw materials. The list as on 31-1-1983 is enclosed.

Statement

List of items for which creation of new capacity and expansion of existing capacity is not to be encouraged in the small scale sector as on 31st January, 1983).

1. Pesticides Formulations.
2. Flexible Polyurethene foam.
3. Transformer oil
4. Baby Food
5. Malted Milk food
6. Stainless steel wires in thicker gauges.
7. Cold rolled steel strips.
8. Recovery of zinc metal zinc ash, dross, waste etc.
9. Re-rolling of steel including stainless steel.
10. Ammonium nitrate from calcium ammonium nitrate fertilizer grade).
11. Non power operated acid slurry/, detergent formulations.
12. Wire drawing of steel and items requiring wire rods as an essential raw material.

13. Items requiring commercial grade aluminium as raw material.

14. Steel pipes and tubes excluding conduit pipes and manually welded furniture tubes.

15. Refining of slack wax.

16. Tin containers & similar products using tin sheets.

17. Chlorinated paraffin (CNP) from Heavy Normal Paraffin.

18. Calcined petroleum coke.

19. Processing of C.I. scrap.

*20. Manufacture of stainless steel products:

(a) Domestic utensils

(b) Wiper blades made of stainless steel strips.

(c) Hospital equipment wares and furniture made of stainless steel sheets and strips.

*21. Cork stoppers.

*22. Wires and cables (Aluminium).

*23. Stainless steel watch straps.

*24. Bright bars.

*25. Zinc oxide.

*26. AAC & ACSR Conductors.

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*Allowed in backward districts eligible for concessional finance.

**Allowed is States where no unit is manufacturing this item.

Amendment of Official Secrets Act

1718. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Editors Guild of India has demanded amendment of the Official Secrets Act and keep the Public informed on all matters of Public interest; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR). (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Government have taken note of the resolutions.

Problems of Industrial ventures in NODIA

1719. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the replies given to USQ. No. 2827 on 20 October, 1982 regarding problem of industrial ventures in NODIA and the news item in the financial Express, New Delhi, dated 26 January, 1983 and state:

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide adequate incentives to the shed and plot holders to start their production by withdrawing all interests and unpaid instalments and provision of adequate transport; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Backward area incentives such as income-tax rebate, sales-tax exemption, octroi duty concession, subsidy on feasibility reports, concessional term finance, scheme of hire purchase of machinery, power concession, marketing assistance and State capital subsidy at the rate of 10 per cent for small scale units and 15 per cent for tiny sector are available to the industrial units in NODIA. The area is fully developed and telephone facilities, medical facilities, transport services, sewage, water supply and electricity are available. There has been a marked imporvement in transport services and the Complex has beeen exempted from power cuts.

Purchase of latest Computer Technology

1720. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to purchase latest computer technology;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from where is it to be bought;

(c) whether global tender has been floated, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the cost of the technology, how the payment will be made and where the latest designed computers will be installed and whether they would be interconnected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Such purchase of latest computer technology is proposed for manufacture of medium and medium-to-large range of computers required in the country.

(b) A global tender is being floated for the purchase and as such names of countries from where it is to be bought does not arise at this stage.

(c) A notice inviting proposals has been placed in the newspapers.

(d) The cost of the technology and the mode of payment will be decided only after examination of the bids received. The computers involved would be utilised in all sectors of economy and would substitute imports. Some of the computers would also be used in the interconnected mode to increase computing power or for distribution of intelligence.

IAS|IPS|IFS Serving in International Organisations

1721. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of all Central Government Cadre Officers of IAS, IPS, IFS, etc. presently serving in international organisation like world Bank, FAO, UNO etc;

(b) the full details giving cadres, salaries being drawn and length of such tenure;

(c) whether Government have given thought to the serious negative aspects of such postings of senior civil servants, keeping in view the larger national interests;

(d) the positive aspects of such foreign deputation of Indian civil servants, if any, from the view of the Government;

(e) the steps being taken to eliminate any chances of irregular influences arising from foreign postings with non-Indian agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Government does not consider that there is any negative aspect in the deputation of officers to the International organisations.

(d) and (e). India is a member of various International Organisations, and accordingly, our officers are appointed to various posts in these organisations. Since these appointments are made in accordance with the guidelines laid down for the purpose and having regard to the overall national interest, the question of any irregular influence due to such postings does not arise.

Revival of Sick Units in Tribal Areas

1722. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sick mills/ factories located in the tribal areas;

(b) the steps taken so far for their revival;

(c) whether Government propose to set up mills/factories in the tribal areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Information on sick mills located in tribal areas is not being collected by the Government or by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) A policy on sick industries was announced by the Government on 6th October, 1981 which requires the administrative ministries concerned with various industries to monitor and coordinate action for revival of sick units. The banks and financial institutions are also taking necessary steps for prevention of sickness and also to prepare need-based rehabilitation schemes for revival of sick units, on the basis of diagnostic studies undertaken by them. State Level Coordination Committees have also been set up to consider problems of sick units in the small scale sector and to take necessary steps for their revival.

(c) and (d). For the development of backward areas (which also include areas of tribal concentration in the country) the Central Government offers incentives such as Central Investment subsidy, Income-tax relief, concessional finance from All India term lending institutions, hire purchase of machinery from National Small Industries Corporation, interest subsidy, technical consultancy, special facilities for import of raw materials, District Industries Centre Programme and Seed|Margin Money assistance.

विस्फोटकों की जांच

1723. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान साम्प्रदायिक दंगों और हड़तालों के दौरान विस्फोटक पदार्थों के कितने नमूने विस्फोटक विभाग, नागपुर को विस्फोटकों की जांच के लिए भेजे गए हैं और जांच के दौरान अलग-अलग कितने विदेशी विस्फोटक रक्षा स्थापना में उत्पादित विस्फोटक और हाथ से बनाए गए विस्फोटक पाए गए ; और

(ख) बमों और खतरनाक पदार्थों को सुरक्षात्मक ढंग से उठाने में कितने पुलिस अधिकारियों को प्रति वर्ष प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीर भद्र सिंह) : (क) देश में जातीय दंगों और हड़तालों के दौरान प्रयोग में लाई गई विस्फोटक सामग्री की अलग-अलग जांच करने के लिए विस्फोटक सामग्री विभाग, नागपुर को भेजे गए नमूनों की संख्या संबंधी जानकारी उनके पास उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारी विस्फोटक सामग्री के नमूनों को भेजते समय यह निर्दिष्ट नहीं करते हैं कि जातीय दंगों अथवा हड़तालों के दौरान यह सामग्री उपयोग की गई थी अथवा इसका उपयोग किए जाने का इरादा था । किन्तु, वर्ष 1981 और 1982 की अवधि में विस्फोटक विभाग के विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए विस्फोटक सामग्री के नमूनों की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

विस्फोटक सामग्री के नमूनों की किस्म

	वर्ष 1981	1982
1. विदेशी विस्फोटक सामग्री	283	10
2. प्रतिरक्षा संस्थानों में उत्पादित विस्फोटक सामग्री	160	107
3. जीवित (लाइव) बम्ब तथा अन्य सजीव विस्फोटक सामग्री	14·255	21·200

(ख) वर्ष 1981 व 1982 के दौरान विस्फोटक सामग्री को सुरक्षा पूर्वक रखने-उठाने में क्रमश: 1016 और 2264 पुलिस अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ।

AIR Pollution in Najafgarh Industrial Area

1724. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item that appeared in 'Patriot,' dated 30 December, 1982 regarding the hazardous problem of air pollution in the Najafgarh industrial area in West Delhi;

(b) whether many of the industries in the area do not have the installations or other arrangements to control the pollution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Board, in consultation with the Delhi Administration has initiated measures for implementation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 in the Union Territory of Delhi including Najafgarh Industrial Area.

Reply to Letters of M.Ps

1725. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inclusion of a provision in the annual inspections of sections and introducing a fortnightly review in the Manual of Office Procedure has brought about no material difference in replying to the letters of the Members of Parliament satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry, which is the issuing authority of orders on the subject, to perform the 'watch dog' function to ensure that the instructions are strictly and scrupulously followed by all Ministries; and

(d) the number of letters received by each Minister from MPs during the last two years and whether action has been taken on all of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Apart from the provisions made in the Manual of Office Procedure, detailed instructions have been issued on 26.4.1982 about prompt disposal of letters received from Members of Parliament and for keeping a close watch over the disposal of such letters at high levels in each Ministry Department.

It is the responsibility of the various Departments, particularly of the Joint Secretary|Director concerned, to see that the above instructions are followed.

(d) The information is not available in this Ministry.

बांदा (उ. प्र.) में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1726. **श्री रामनाथ दुबे** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश का बांदा जिला बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र का सबसे बड़ा जिला है और यह एक पिछड़ा हुआ है तथा यह बेरोजगार, दरिद्रता और भुखमरी का सामना कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस क्षेत्र में कोई बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीर भद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बांदा जिले को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ माना गया है । इसे "उद्योग रहित जिला" भी माना गया है । इस जिले में उद्योग स्थापित करने वाले उद्यमी अखिल भारतीय सावधि ऋणदायी संस्थानों से रियायती वित्त आयकर में राहत, तकनीकी परामर्श, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम से मशीनों की किराया-खरीद, ब्याज राज सहायता सीमान्त/मूल मार्जिन (सीड) धनराशि सहायता तथा कच्ची सामग्री का आयात जैसी सुविधाएं पाने के पात्र हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य स्पिनिंग मिल्स कं. लि., कानपुर ने ग्राम मवाई-बुजुर्ग, जिला बांदा में 50,000 तकुओं की क्षमता वाली एक कताई मिल की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकार से एक आशय पत्र प्राप्त कर लिया है । इस कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है । इस जिले में एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए जिले के अन्तर्गत दो आशय-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं ।

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अधीन 745 एककों की स्थापना की गई थी, जिनमें 2059 व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार अवसर सृजित हुए हैं । इस जिले में स्थापित लघु एककों को वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा 43.06 लाख रुपये का ऋण भी दिया गया है ।

राज्यों द्वारा लाइसेंसों का उपयोग न किया जाना

1727. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का राज्यों में उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस हैं जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को जारी किए गए थे किन्तु उनका उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन लाइसेंसों के उपयोग के लिए राज्यों को निर्देश जारी किए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) विभिन्न राज्य में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन जारी किये गये अधिकांशत: औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है । किन्तु, अवस्थापना विकास, मशीनों और उपकरणों आदि की सुपुर्दगी की समयसूची जैसे विभिन्न कारकों के कारण, लाइसेंसों में मूलत: निर्धारित की गई अवधि के बाद कुछ एककों की अधिष्ठापना करने में देर हो जाती है ।

(ख) लाइसेंस के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुमत सामान्य अवधि दो वर्ष होती है जिसे उपयुक्त मामलों में बढ़ाया भी जा सकता है । गत दो वर्षों अर्थात 1981 और 1982 में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए जारी किए गए 310 लाइसेंसों में से, 26 लाइसेंसों को पहले ही कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है । शेष लाइसेंस कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में होंगे ।

(ग) से (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों की निरन्तर मानिटरिंग करने सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता की ओर दिलाया है । इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों की ओर से बहुत ही नकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया हुई है और वे लाइसेंसधारियों को सभी प्रकार की सहायता तथा सुविधाएं प्रदान कर रही हैं ताकि लाइसेंसधारी अपनी परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर सकें ।

MID Term Appraisal of Sixth Plan

1728. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) when Government's mid term appraisal of the Sixth Plan was completed;

(b) the reasons for the delay in publishing the same; and

(c) when it is going to be made available to the public?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan is yet to be completed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant

1729. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion work of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4 million tonnes ingot stage will be taken up in 1983; and

(b) the estimated cost for this expansion and when will this work be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant from 2.5 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes of Ingot Steel per annum is in progress.

(b) The revised estimated cost of this expansion programme is Rs. 1637.55 crores. All units of the expansion programme other than the Cold Rolling Mills are expected to be completed by November, 1983 and the Cold Rolling Mill by December, 1984.

देश में पाए गए सोना निक्षेप

1730. **श्री राम अवध**: क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सोने के निक्षेप मिले हैं ; और

(ख) अब तक उन निक्षेपों से निकाले गए सोने की कुल मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) : (क) आंध्र प्रदेश में चित्तूर जिले के चिगारगुन्टा और मालप्पकोंडा क्षेत्र तथा अनन्तपुर जिले के कोटा पल्ली ब्लाक में स्वर्ण खनिजीकरण का पता चला है । कर्नाटक में हट्टी तथा गदाग

स्वर्ण क्षेत्रों के विस्तार में भी स्वर्ण खनिजीकरण का पता चला है ।

बिहार के सोनापेट क्षेत्र, उड़ीसा के सलाईकोना, कालिया और तेलकोई क्षेत्र; मध्य प्रदेश के रायगढ़ जिले के कुछ भागों में; तमिलनाडु के धर्म पुरी जिला; केरल की नीलाम्बर घाटी; तथा उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश की शिवालिक पट्टी में, जहां स्वर्ण खनिजीकरण की सूचना मिली है, भी स्वर्ण खोज का काम शुरू किया गया है ।

(ख) इन भंडारों का वाणिज्यिक दोहन उनके व्यापक अन्वेषण के परिणामों तथा प्रौद्योगार्थिक उपादेयता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Ashoka Paper Mills Limited

1731. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3628 on 3 November, 1982 regarding Ashoka Paper Mills Limited and state:

(a) whether the Assam and Rameshwar Nagar units of the Ashoka Paper Mills have since resumed production;

(b) if so, the details thereabout;

(c) if not, the causes of further delay and accountability therefor;

(d) whether it is proposed to have captive power generation for both units, provide necessary working capital and remove transport bottlenecks;

(e) if so, the details thereabout;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether restoring the originally begun pulp unit also at Rameshwar Nagar from bamboo or straw or bagasse is being reconsidered; and

(h) if so, details thereabout, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Production was resumed at the Jogighopa (Assam) unit of Ashok Paper Mills from the middle of November, 1982, though there was no production in February, 1983 due to disturbed conditions. Production could not be resumed at the Rameshwarnagar (Bihar) unit as power supply from Bihar State Electricity Board was cut off since October 1982 due to non-payment of electricity bills. The provision of additional working capital is being pursued.

(d) to (f). The Assam unit has captive power facility to the extent of 8.3 M. W. At the Bihar unit, a secondhand T.G. set of 1 MW capacity and a secondhand coal fired boiler have been installed but due to non-functioning of the boiler, the power generation is not effective. These matters can be looked into after the prospects of revival are studied in detail.

(g) and (h). A scheme for establishing a pulp plant at Ramesharnagar based on recycled fibre has been submitted to the Government of Bihar and their clearance including financial requirements is awaited. This would also be decided after a final view is taken on the scheme of revival of the company.

Scheduled Castes and other Minorities in Special peace keeping force

1732. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and other minorities in each contingent of special peace keeping force in order to make it a balanced force to deal effectively with communal riots;

(b) the type of any special training given to the recruits of the force; and

(c) whether the peace keeping force has been posted in any area since its establishment; and if so, where and when and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There are three Special Peace Keeping battalions in the CRPF. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the law and order contingents of these battalions is as under:—

Scheduled Castes	—16.14 per cent
Scheduled Tribes	—6.42 per cent

No specific percentages of representation for other communities in the force are required to be maintained.

(b) The new recruits to the force are required to undergo a basic training programme with special emphasis on important aspects such as police community relations, teachings of national and spiritual leaders concept of secularism, attitudinal and behavioural training and rescue and relief.

(c) From May, 1982 onwards the Special Peace Keeping battalions have been deployed for law and order duties in J & K, Assam, Haryana, and Union Territory of Chandigarh as also in the areas of communal and caste tensions in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Gujarat. Besides assisting the local police to maintain law and order, these battalions during their deployment in the riot-affected areas undertook repairs of houses, religious places, shops, roads, street light etc. and also provided medical aid to victims. The performance of the Special Peace Keeping Force has been appreciated.

Setting up of Gas-based Steel Plants at Mangalore

1733. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a gas-based steel plant at Mangalore with a view to use Kudremukh concentrate as none of the existing plants can use the same and there is no demand of it in the world market too and it has become surplus due to backing out by the Iranian Government to honour the agreement executed with the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and by when it is expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a pellet plant based on Kudremukh concentrate is being set up at Mangalore. Construction work is in progress, and the plant is expected to be commissioned by August, 1984.

Licence racket in Sikkim

1734. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item in a national daily from Delhi alleged the involvement of a large number of officials in Sikkim in a racket of licences or letters of intent and provisional registrations of industries pertaining to cigarettes, cosmetics etc.; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Government have seen the report. However, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, under which the Central Government exercises control on regulation and development of certain industries in the country, has not yet been extended to Sikkim. There is therefore no question of any racket in regard to the industrial licences and letters of intent issued under the IDR Act in Sikkim.

Delay in the progress of Vizag Steel Project

1735. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Vizag Steel project has been delayed and what are the main factors for the slow progress of the project; and

(b) what is the extent of estimated escalation in the cost of the project as a result of delay in execution of the project and what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Overall progress of work on construction of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project so far is satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

मिर्जापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करना

1736. **श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले के उत्तरी भाग में मिर्जापुर शहर के निकट कोई बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में स्थापित की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक तथा खनिज परियोजनाओं का विवरण जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी सम्मिलित है । छठी योजना प्रलेख के पृष्ठ 277 से 293 पर दिया गया है, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है । परियोजनाओं के स्थापना स्थलों का निर्धारण तकनीकी-आर्थिक संभाव्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

Setting up of a Cement Factory in Tamil Nadu

1737. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu Government have repeatedly requested for a letter of intents to establish a cement factory to be located at Palayan, Madurai District, based on the availability of large quantity of limestone deposits, the quality of which is best suited for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). A representation against *prima-facie* rejection of the application under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 received from Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Ltd., Madras for setting up a four lakh tonne cement plant in Palayam, Distt. Madurai (Tamil Nadu) is under active consideration of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Prime Minister's Visit of Baroda

1738. DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Baroda on 9 February, 1983;

(b) the reasons for her sudden visit; and

(c) whether it was to assess the reasons for the chronic communal violence prevailing there for the last few months, if so, what were her findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Prime Minister visited Baroda to make an on the spot study of the situation prevailing there and to personally convey her sympathies to the people who suffered in the incidents. She met a cross-section of the people including minorities and women.

Difficulty of S.S.I. units in Maharashtra to get levy-cement in adequate quantity

1739. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to render all possible assistance to the SSI units in getting raw material in adequate quantity and at reasonable price;

(b) if so, whether SSI units in Maharashtra using cement as a raw material, are finding it difficult to get it at levy price in adequate quantity; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by the Central and State Governments to solve their problems and make levy cement available in adequate quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are reports of short supply of levy cement to small scale cement based industrial units in Maharashtra.

(c) Under the scheme of distribution of levy cement, bulk allocations of levy cement are made in favour of the State Governments|Union Territories, for distribution among the various sectors in the State|Union Territory, having regard to the overall availability of levy cement and giving due weightage to factors such as population and development of rural areas etc. Within this bulk availability, the State Governments|U.T. Administrations make sub-allocations of levy cement to the categories of consumers who are eligible to draw levy cement according to the approved guidelines.

Development of a New Mine at Gandhamardan, Orissa

1740. SHRI NITYANAND MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre had issued investment sanction for the development of a new mine at Gandhamardan in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the project are:

(i) Date of investments nction	26-7-1982
(ii) Capicity	6 lakh tonnes per annum of Bauxite.
(iii) Estimated capital cost	Rs. 31·2 crores
(iv) Schedule of commissioning	33 months from investment sanction
(v) Location	Near Paikmal, Sambalpur District, Orissa.

Power Genteration by Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Kota

1741. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Unit No. 1 and Unit No. 2 of the Rajasthan Power Project, Kota could normally generate 50 lakh units per day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that shutting down of Unit No. 1 has been constantly for more than one year and Unit No. 2 has been shut-down almost half of total days of the year 1982; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to remove the technical defects in the Atomic Power Plant, Kota, Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Both units of the Station have encountered problems with equipment and grid from time to time and necessary steps are being taken to rectify them.

Unit-I of the Station has been shut down because of the recurrence of the leak in one of the end shields. The repair work is in progress.

Unit-II had an extended shut down in 1982 due to failure of turbine blades which has been rebuilt with new blades. The unit has been put in operation and is now supplying 150 MW of power.

Posting of Married Women Scientists in Station of their Husband's Posting

1742. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken by Government for ensuring greater involvement of women in science and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Personnel has prepared a complition of the Government orders and rules regulating facilities available and decisions of Government on matters of personnel policies;

(d) whether Government have issued directions to ensure that married women

scientists are accommodated in suitable jobs in the station in which the husband is posted; and

(e) if so, whether Government are monitoring that the directions are being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). In the Sixth Plan, a scheme entitled "Science and Technology for Women" has been approved; this is being implemented by the Department of Science and Technology. The main objectives of this scheme are: application of science and technology to benefit women by providing gainful employment to them especially in rural areas; to reduce the element of drudgery in their lives; to provide adequate medical and nutritional facilities; to improve sanitation and environmental conditions, to protect women from occupational hazards. The scheme also envisages contribution by women to the development of science & technology. The projects funded under this scheme pertain to: Survey, development of new technologies, transfer of available technologies through demonstration, field trials; training programmes; dissemination of information etc. Several national laboratories, voluntary agencies and State Government departments are involved in the implementation of this scheme.

(c) Various rules governing service conditions such as Provident Fund, Pension, Conduct, Leave etc, which apply equally to men and women in Government Service are available in the form of notifications or booklets. A Working Group on Personnel Policies for Bringing Greater Involvement of Women in Science & Technology constituted sometime ago has also made certain recommendations.

(d) and (e). Efforts are made to ensure that as far as possible, married women scientists are accommodated at the same station where their husbands are working.

Production and Import of Steel

1743. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of steel by the steel plants in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how much steel was imported during these three years;

(c) whether any reorientation programme has been drawn up for the steel plants to increase production and reduce imports in the coming years; and

(d) if so, details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The total production of saleable steel by the steel plants was as follows:—

('000 tonnes)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Main producers	6039·7	6285·4	7160·2
Min Steel Plants	1324·7	1529·6	1643·5
TOTAL	7364·4	7815·0	8803·7

(b) Total quantity of steel imported during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)
1978-79	10,50,374
1979-80	23,46,494
1980-81 (Figures available upto August '80)	5,02,094

(c) and (d). During the year 1982-83, adjustments were made in production programme of Steel Authority of India which helped reduce annual import plan

from 1.8 to 1.2 million tonnes. Production programme for 1983-84 is under preparation. SAIL is trying to increase production of items like rails, structurals galvanised sheets and thinner gauges of HR sheets and coils which were hitherto imported.

Revision of house tax assessment by DMC

1744. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Lawyers has urged the Commissioner of Delhi Municipal Corporation to revise the house tax assessments for all previous years in accordance with the Supreme Court judgement;

(b) whether under the judgement of the Supreme Court the standard rent of every property must be determined by the Corporation irrespective of whether the assessment has already been finalised or is yet to be finalised for the subsequent years; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to ensure that the judgement of the Supreme Court is given effect to by the Corporation without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the Corporation has examined its records but it has not been found possible to locate any such communication.

(b) and (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is following the Suprmee Court Judgement delivered in the case of Dewan Daulat Rai Kapoor in all assessments being made. However, the standard rent of a property is required to be determined only at the time of finalising assessments under section 126 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and for the purpose of disposal of objections each year under section 124 of the said Act.

Liquid propulsion test facilities Project in Tamil Nadu

1745. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lands required for the Liquid Propulsion Test Facilities Project near Nagercoil have been acquired and handed over to the Centre by the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when this Project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to place at the disposal of the Department of Space poramboke (360 acres) and forest land (2998 acres) required for the project. Of these, 273 acres of poramboke land have been formally handed over; permission to enter on the remaining area has been given. Forest land has not yet been formally handed over, but permission has been given to enter on the land to proceed with construction activities. The Tamilnadu Government have taken action to acquire the private lands needed for the Project. Out of 913 acres of Private land, 623 acres have so far been acquired and handed over and acquisition proceedings for the remaining area are under progress.

(b) There has been no delay in the matter.

(c) In early 1986.

स्कूटरों का निर्माण और मूल्य

1746. **श्री सत्यनारायण बटिया** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान और जनवरी, 1983 तक देश में स्कूटर निर्माताओं द्वारा कितने स्कूटरों का निर्माण किया गया और इन स्कूटरों का बिक्री मूल्य कितना है; और

(ख) स्वदेशी स्कूटर निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विदेशी स्कूटर निर्माता कंपनियों के साथ सहयोग करके उत्पादन करना आरंभ कर दिया है ; ये स्कूटर कब तक क्रेताओं को उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे और प्रत्येक मामले में मूल्य कितना होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) 1982 में लगभग 2.5 लाख स्कूटरों का निर्माण किया गया था और जनवरी, 1983 में लगभग 21,300 स्कूटरों का उत्पादन हुआ था । दिल्ली में ग्राहकों के लिए कुछ प्रमुख ब्रांडों के स्कूटरों का खुदरा मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

बजाज सुपर	8255.34 रुपये
प्रिया	8119.89 रुपये
लेम्बी 150	8515.30 रुपये
विजय सुपर	8492.87 रुपये

(ख) अन्य एकक जिन्हें विदेशी सहयोग से स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिए मंजूरी दी गई है उनके नाम हैं—मै. आन्ध्र प्रदेश स्कूटर्स लिमिटेड और मै. लोहिया मशीन्स । इन कम्पनियों ने बताया है कि जिस तारीख में इन्हें मंजूरियां दी गई थी उस तारीख से लगभग दो वर्षों के अन्दर वे अपने स्कूटर बाजार में ला सकेंगे । इन कम्पनियों ने अपने स्कूटरों के विक्रय मूल्य नहीं बताए हैं ।

Steel Imported for Construction of Stadia for Asiad

1747. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel imported for construction of stadia for Asiad;

(b) how much surplus imported steel is lying in the godowns; and

(c) whether Government are aware that indigenous steel production suffered a great deal due to import of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) 2260 tonnes of steel was imported for construction of Stadia for ASIAD.

(b) 211 tonnes are lying in the godowns of C.P.W.D.

(c) Indigenous steel production did not suffer as a result of these import.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को ओर बकाया सरकारी ऋण

1748. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी ओर सरकारी ऋण बकाया है और जो ऋण वापिस करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उनके ऋण बट्टे खाते डालने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऋण माफ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को ऋण देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Colour T.V. Sets Imported During Asiad

1749. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of colour T.V. sets imported during Asiad and the total amount collected by way of customs duty on colour T.V.;

(b) whether it is a fact that this import has adversely affected the idigenous T.V. industry; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect the T.V. industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The total number of Colour Televsion (CTV) sets imported under the gift scheme for Asiad has been reported to be 62,360. Out of these, 60,809 number of CTV sets have

since been cleared and customs duty amounting to Rs. 55.80 crores (approx.) has been realised.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Pension to freedom fighters of Karnataka

1750. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of pending cases of pension of Freedom Fighters of Karnataka State to be finalised;

(b) the number of cases of pension of Freedom Fighters settled during the last three years, viz 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 (upto date);

(c) whether in a large number of cases Rs. 100 is held up out of Rs. 300 pension and only Rs. 200 is paid, and

(d) how long it will take to settle the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 4934 as on 31st January, 1983.

(b) The number of cases finalised during the last three years is as below:—

1980-81	79
1981-82	270
1982-83 (Upto 31-3-83)	409
Total:	758

(c) Prior to 1-8-80 a freedom fighter was entitled to pension only if his income was below Rs. 5000 p.a. with the liberalisation of the Scheme w.e.f. 1-8-80, the income ceiling was removed. However, prior to 1-8-80 many freedom fighters had drawn the pension giving false information about income, but when this came to light their pension was suspended. When they applied for restoration of their pension after the removal of income ceiling from 1-8-80, while sanctioning the pension, the A.Gs. concerned have been asked to deduct the wrongly drawn amount in easy instalments of Rs. 100 p.m. out of Rs. 300 effective from 1-8-80.

(d) the pending cases will be finalised as soon as the requisite information/acceptable documentary evidence from the applicant and/or verification reports from the State Government are received.

Expenditure incurred on security arrangements during IX Asiad and non-aligned summit conference

1751. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) expenses incurred on sophisticated electronic machinery, the hiring of personnel and under other heads for making security arrangements during the IX Asiad, and also for the Non-aligned Summit Conference in Delhi;

(b) how much has been the foreign exchange component in this expenditure;

(c) the names of countries which have supplied such machinery; and

(d) what is the estimated recurring expenditure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A provision of Rs. 189.96 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 588.66 lakhs has been made in the budget of the Delhi Police and the Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless for making security arrangements for the 9th Asian Games and the Non-aligned Summit Conference respectively.

(b) The foreign exchange component is Rs. 229.99 lakhs.

(c) The equipment has been imported from USA, West Germany, England and Japan.

(d) No recurring expenditure is involved.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पुप केन्द्रों की स्थापना

1752. **श्री बेनल बशर** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल के विस्तार को देखते हुए और अधिक पुप केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) इन ग्रुप केन्द्रों को कहां स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि रामपुर ग्रुप केन्द्र पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्तिम छोर में स्थित है पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई ग्रुप केन्द्र स्थापित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या गाजीपुर में ग्रुप केन्द्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) संभवत: माननीय सदस्य केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं । इस ग्रुप के लिए 17 ग्रुप केन्द्र पहले से स्वीकृत हैं और उनका स्थान दल की तैनाती प्रतिमान को ध्यान में रखकर तय किया जाता है । इस समय ग्रुप केन्द्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) से (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Size of Annual Plan for 1982-83 and Funds Utilization by States

1753. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the size of Annual Plan 1982-83 approved by Govrnment State-wise;

(b) whether funds provided by the States and the Central assistance have been fully utilised by the States in different schemes and programmes in time;

(c) the measures taken by the States to reduce the non-plan expenditure and to increase development expenditure in the current plan period; and

(d) whether the States have taken steps to expedite the execution of development works to finish before 31st March, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The required information is available in the Annual Plan 1982-83 document (page 27). The Annual Plan of West Bengal for 1982-83 was finalised subsequently, at Rs. 490 crores against Rs. 638 crores indicated as provisional in the document.

(b) This position would be konwn after the close of the financial year.

(c) Several State Governments have taken a number of measures to keep the non-development and non-plan development expenditure within the Annual Plan estimates, so that development expenditure can be stepped up. These include economy in expenditure on staff, contingencies, vehicles, reduction in grants, etc. In spite of these measures, it has not been generally possible for the States to avoid increase in non-plan expenditure beyond the Annual Plan estimates on account of several factors, such as sanction of DA to Government employees, revisioin of pay scales, commitment of expenditure on fresh items etc.

(d) The States have been advised to ensure that the development works scheduled to be completed during the Sixth Plan are given priority attention in the matter of allocation of funds and the works are finished according to schedule.

Allocation of Funds to the States during Sixth Plan for Administration of Tribal Areas

1754. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under-article 275(1) of the Constitution the Finance Commission recommended for strengthening the administration of tribal areas of the country and made provision for Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, funds provided by the Centre to the States during Annual Plans of Sixth Plan, State-wise;

(c) how for the aims and objectives of the recommendation have been fulfilled; and

(d) the schemes undertaken by the States and funds provided from State plan outlays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) and (b). The Seventh Finance Commission

made allocation of funds for upgradation of tribal administration in States for the five year period 1979-84. The total allocation made by the Commission and the amounts released during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are indicated, Statewise, in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5990/83]. As for 1982-83 the position regarding release of funds will emerge at the close of the current financial year.

(c) and (d). The two schemes covered by the award of the Seventh Finance Commission and undertaken by the State Governments are for construction of residential houses and grant of compensatory allowance to the State Government employees posted in tribal areas of the States. An assessment of fulfillment of the aims and objectves of the recommendations can be made after completion of the works for which the Finance Com- the two schemes.

State Plan Funds do not generally supplement the award funds for execution of the two schemes.

Attacks on Harijans

1755. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans killed and injured in attacks during the last one year upto 31st January, 1983 State-wise;

(b) how many Harrijan women were raped during this period; and

(c) in how many cases the culprits were brought to book and how many out of them were punished ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b): A statement showing the cases of murder grievous hurt and rape of Scheduled Castes, based on the data furnished by the State Governments since January, 1982 and to the extent available, is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) These figures are not compiled by the Government of India.

Statement

The Cases of murder and grievous hurt of Scheduled Castes and rape of Scheduled Caste women for the year 1982 .

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of cases of			Received upto the month of
		Murder	Grievous hurt	Rape	
1	2		3		4
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	7	16	(September)
2	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	(November)
3	Bihar	63	182	79	(October)
4	Gujarat	11	62	6	(November)
5	Haryana	1	11	27	(June)
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	(December)
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	5	(October)
8	Karnataka	19	5	6	(December)
9	Kerala	3	3	3	(July)

1	2	3		4	
10	Madhya Pradesh . . .	77	340	133	(November)
11	Maharashtra	18	81	46	(November)
12	Orissa	10	16	11	(December)
13	Punjab	13	8	8	(December)
14	Rajasthan	37	174	58	(December)
15	Tamil Nadu	5	4	1	(October)
16	Tripura	Nil	2	1	(November)
17	Uttar Pradesh	202	457	152	(December)
18	West Bengal	6	Nil	3	(October)

NOTE : Information in respect of other States is Nil.

Permanent Jobs to Census Employees

1756. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation for permanent jobs to the Census employees;

(b) if so, details of these representations;

(c) whether Government have examined those representations; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations relate to absorption of the retrenched census employees in alternative employment.

(c) and (d) The representations have been examined on humanitarian grounds. At the time when the retrenched census employees were recruited for time bound jobs relating to the census, it was made clear to them that their employment was of a temporary nature. However, a sympathetic view has been taken and certain measures for their rehabilitation have been initiated as follows:

(i) The Ministeries/Departments of the Government of India as well as the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations have been requested to assist in re-employment of the retrenched census employees;

(ii) The retrenched census employees, who were intially recruited through Employment Exchanges and had put in not less than 6 months of continuous service and were retrenched due to reduction in establishment, are entitled to age relaxation in upper age limit to the extent of period of service rendered by them in the Census Organisation plus three years for recruitment to the posts by direct recruitment otherwise than through an open competitive examination;

(iii) The retrenched census employee recruited through Employment Exchanges and who have put in more due to months of service and have been discharged due to reduction in establishment are entitled to Priority III for alternative employment through the Employment Exchanges;

(iv) The retrenched census employees who were initially recruited through the Employment Exchanges or other permissible channels, and who have put

in not less than six months of continuous service and have been retrenched due to reduction in establishment are eligible to appear in the examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and Railway Service Commission for recruitment to Group 'C' posts till the end of 1983 even if they have crossed the maximum age limit prescribed for recruitment to various posts provided they were within the age limit prescribed for examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and Railway Service Commission at the time of their initial recruitment in the census organisation and only if they are othrerwise eligible to compete in these examinations on the basis of educational and other qualifications prescribed in the rules for recruitment to the posts in question;

(v) The retrenched census employees who had been initially recruited through employment exchanges and had put in not less then 6 months of continuous service and who have been retrenched due to reduction in establishment are eligible to apply for recruitment to vacancies advertised by various recruitment authorities without their having to be sponsored through the respective employment exchanges even though they might have not themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges for the purpose of availing themselves of the concession of Priority III;

(vi) The retrenched census employees who had been intially recruited through Employment Exchanges and have put in not less than 6 months of continuous service before their retreachment due to reduction in establishment have been considered for absorption in vacancies in Group 'C' posts not falling within the purview of the Staff Selection Commission in the Census Organisation upto the end of December 1982 without the necessity of their responsorment through the Employment Exchanges, subject to their fulfilling the conditions of recruitment rules.

Exploration of Mineral Deposits in Ocean

1757. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made by Government for the exploration of mineral deposits in the ocean.

(b) whether exploration of manganese nodules have been started; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the programme, Government have started in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) Surveys in this regard are in progress.

(b) and (c) No Sir, exploration can only start after our site has been registered with the Preparatory Commission.

Growth rate in Industrial Undertakings

1758. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the necessity of increasing the growth rate for all undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industries; and

(b) if so, whether some targets have been fixed in this regard or some guidelines have been issued to these units for long term planning and formulation of their annual plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The guidelines for formulation of annual plan and long-term planning have been issued and targets are being fixed yearly on that basis.

Pension to Freedon Fighters of Bihar

1759. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Ministeer of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of applications of freedom fighters pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details regarding such applications from Bihar State; and

(c) the procedure being followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Out of 92,299 applications received from Bihar State, 39,144 cases are still pending for want of verification reports from the State Government. The break-up of the cases disposed of is as follows:—

Sanctioned	20,627
Rejected	32,528

of the cases in which sanctions have issued, complaints have been received in 671 cases and pension has been cancelled in 81 of them after verification and suspended in 465 cases pending further enquiry.

(c) A person claiming to be a freedom fighter is required to fill up the application forms in duplicate together with all supporting documents. One copy is to be sent direct to the Home Ministry and the other is to be routed through the State Government who after the necessary verification will forward the same to the Central Governments in the scrutiny of these applications, State Advisory Committees have been set up in most of the States.

Details of Cement Plants established in 1982

1760. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Goverment during the year 1982 for establishing new cement plants in the country;

(b) the number and details of applications cleared during the year 1982 with the production capacity; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the production of cement in the country to meet the increasing demand of cement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) 161.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Every effort is being made to make available the requisite infra-structural inputs to the cement industry to the extent possible to augment production of cement within the country.

Statement

Details of approvals granted during 1982 for setting up cement capacity.

Sl. No.	Name of party	Location	Annual capacity lakh/tonnes
1	2	3	4
	(A) *Approvals covered by Industrial Licence*		
1	M/s. Mysore Cement Ltd.	Ammasandra (Karnataka)	1·00
2	M/s. Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	Chittapur (Karnataka)	5·4

1	2	3	4
3	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Gotan (Rajasthan)	0·50
4	I.D.C. of Orissa Ltd.	Bargarh (Orissa)	1·65
5	M/s. Texmaco Ltd.	Yerraguntla (A.P)	5·00
6	M/s. J.K .Synthetics Ltd.	Nimbahera (Rajasthan)	4·20
	(B) - *Approvals covered by Letters of Intent*		
7	M.P. State Indl. Dev. Corpn.	Sidhi (MP)	0·66
8	Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam	Uttarkhand region (UP)	0·66
9	Do.	Ranikhet (UP)	0·66
10	Do.	Gangolihat-I (UP)	0·66
11	Do.	Gangulihat-II (UP)	0·66
12	CCI Ltd.	Jagdalpur (MP)	10·00
13	Shree Ambica Cement	Junagarh, (Gujarat)	0·66
14	M/s. Gwalior Rayon	Jawad, (MP)	8·00
15	M/s. A.C.C. Ltd.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	0·15
16	M/s. Gombind Cement.	(Gujarat)	0·66
17	Sh. S.G. Havannavar	Bijapur (Ktk.)	0·66
18	Sh. G. Karisiddappa	Chitradurga (ktk.)	0·66
19	M/s. Emkere Farms	Hosadurga (Ktk.)	0·66
20	Sh. S. Ramachandra Rao	Guntur (A.P.)	0·66
21	Shri Om Prakash S.S. Aggarwal	Mehsana (Gujarat)	0·66
22	Dr. M. Zaheeruddin	Hosdurga (Karnataka)	0·66
23	M/s. Kesoram Industries	Seeram (Karnataka)	4·5
24	Sh. Grish Shastri	Mirjapur (UP)	0·66
25	M/s. Bharat Food India	Sidhi (M.P.)	0·66
26	Sh. H.C. Kohli	Amreli (Gujarat)	0·66
27	M/s. A.C.C. Limited	Mancherial (A.P.)	0·85
28	M/s. Southern Petro chemicals	Tuticorin (T.N.)	1·28

1	2	3	4
29	M/s. Laxmayya Jajee Cement	Chitapur (Karnataka)	10·40
30	M/s. Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Bhilwara (Rajasthan)	10·42
31	M/s. Paras Cement & Chem.	Junagarh (Gujarat)	0.66
32	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills	Bilaspur (M.P.)	5.00
33	Arihant Steel & Alloys	Sirmur (H.P.)	0·66
34	Sh. Gopal Saran Singh	Rewa (M.P.)	0·66
35	M/s. Industrial Promotion & Inv. Corpn. of Orissa	Sundergarh (Orissa).	0·66
36	Sh. S.S. Kairon	Mandi (H.P.)	0·66
37	M/s. Jan Laghu Cement Udyog Ltd.	Sirohi (Raj.)	0·66
	(C) —*Approvals covered by D.G.T.D. Registration*		
38	Sh. B.R. Reddy	Medak (A.P.)	0·20
39	Sh. T. Kora Reddy	Kurnool (A.P.)	0·20
40	Sh. P. Subba Raju	Krishna (A.P.)	0·20
41	Sh. B.K. Sinha	Hazaribagh (Bihar)	0·33
42	M/s. J.K. Cement	Kutch (Gujarat)	0·10
43	M/s. Swami Narayan Cement	Do.	0·10
44	M/s. Ruparel Cement	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	0·30
45	M/s. Ajmera Cement	Junagarh (Guj.)	0·30
46	M/s. Patel & Lalka	Kutch (Guj.)	0·108
47	M/s. H. Ramachandra Cement	Do.	Do.
48	Dr. G.M. Patel	Junagarh (Guj.)	0·30
49	M/s. Sarvotham Cement	Mehsana (Guj.)	0·30
50	M/s. Doshi Cement	Rajkot (Guj.)	0·30
51	Gala Cement	Kutch (Guj.).	0·108
52	Sh. Ashok Kumar	Sirmur (H.P.)	0·10
53	M/s. araf Indl. & Commi. Enterprises	Rajouri (J&K)	0·33
54	M/s. Khyber Inds.	Baramulla (J&K)	0·33
55	M/s. Lokapar Cement	Lokapur (Ktk.)	0·24
56	M/s. Veda Cement	Mallapura (Ktk.)	0·09

1	2	3	4
57	M/s. Karnataka Infrastructures	Chitapur (Ktk.)	0·33
58	M/s. Saasta Cement	Mathod (Ktk.)	0·165
59	Sh. Ashok Kumar	Karwar (Ktk.)	0·30
60	M/s. Gwalior Cement	Shivpuri (M.P.)	0·30
61	M/s. Rampur Distilleries	Damoh (M.P.)	0·33
62	M/s. Prominent Cement	Do.	0·15
63	Sh. B.S. Balsin	Birmitrapur (Orissa)	0·297
64	Hurdanand Fiswai	Sundergarh (Orissa)	0·30
65	M/s. R.P. Anand & Sons	Katra (Raj.)	0·365
66	M/s. Venus Cement	Dehradun (U.P.)	0·144
67	M/s. M.K. Food	Do.	0·16
68	M/s. Shivalik Cement	Pauri Garhwal (U.P.)	0·33

Proposal to Expand and Modernise Steel Plants in the Country

1761. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand and modernise the existing steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the steel plants likely to be expanded and the amount earmarked; and

(c) when the expansion is likely to be made and how it will affect the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c) Expansion and modernisation of Durgapur, Rourkela and HSCO Steel Plants is under consideration. Details of expansion and modernisation of other steel plants, the cost of expansion, commissioning schedule and effects on production capacity are as follows:—

(i) The annual ingot capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant is being expanded from 2.5 to 4 million tonnes. The approved cost of the project is Rs. 1637.55 crores. All units of the expansion programme except the Cold Rolling Mill Complex will be read for commissioning by end of this year, the Cold Rolling Mill Complex is expected to be commissioned by end of December, 1984.

(ii) The annual ingot capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded from 2.5 to 4 million tonnes. The approved cost of the project is Rs. 1600 crores. All units of the expansion programme except the 7th Blast Furnace will be ready for commissioning by March, 1984; the 7th Blast Furnace Complex is expected to be commissioned in December, 1984.

(iii) A project for production of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented and Cold Rolled Non-Oriented Silicon Sheets is under implementation at Rourkela Steel Plant. The capacity of this project is about 72,000 tonnes per year. The project is expected to be commissioned by September, 1983. The approved cost of the project is Rs. 154.81 crores.

(iv) The second phase of expansion of Alloy Steel Plants at Durgapur has been

sanctioned at the estimated capital cost of Rs. 65.98 crores. The project is scheduled to be completed in 1985. This will increase the annual ingot capacity of Alloy Steel Plant to 1,60,000 tonnes to 2,60,000 tonnes.

(v) The first phase of the modernisation of Tata Iron and Steel Company is expected to be completed in March, 1983 at the estimated cost of Rs. 200 crores. This will raise the liquid steel capacity of the plant from 2 million tonnes to 2.16 million tonnes per year.

Details of cement units run by Associated Cement Company

1762. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the cement units run by Associated Cement Company with their annual production;

(b) whether Associated Cement Company is planning for the expansion of its Plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Associated Cement Company is constructing any other cement plant in the country during the next five years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c) The following approvals have been given to M/s. Associated Cement Companies (ACC) for substantial expansion of their existing units:—

	Capacity in lakh tonnes
i) Wadi (Karnataka)	10.00
ii) Jamul (Madhya Pradesh)	2.00
iii) Mancherial (A.P.)	0.85
iv) Kymore (M.P.)	0.50
v) Porbander (Gujarat)	0.15

Besides, two applications—one for substantial expansion at Sevalia (Gujarat) and the other for new Unit at Mehegaon (M.P.) have been submitted by A.C.C.

(d) and (e) According to the company, one of their projects at Gagal in the State of Himachal Pradesh with an annual capacity of 5.6 lakh tonnes is expected to be implemented in the second quarter of 1983.

Statement

Capacity and production of ACC Units during 1982

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit and location No.	Capacity Tonnes	Production Tonnes
1	2	3	4
1	A.C.C., Bhupendra (Haryana)	406,360	480,535
2	Do. Chaibasa (Bihar)	782,000	546,050
3	Do. Ghanda (Maharashtra)	560,000	525,010
4	Do. Dwarka (Gujarat)	340,320	243,508
5	Do. Jamul (M.P.)	1380,000	1056, 939
6	Do. Khalari (Bihar)	101,590	99,960
7	Do. Kistna (A.P.)	259,050	266,246
8	Do. Kymore (M.P.)	807,490	671,950

1	2	3	4
9	Do. Lakheri (Raj.)	365,710	285,064
10	Do. Madukkarai (T. Nadu)	384,440	402,486
11	Do. Mancherial (A.P.)	335,240	271,103
12	Do. Porbandar (Grey) (Guj.)	200,000	182,555
13	Do. Porbander (White) (Guj.)	35,000	21,495
14	Do. Sevalia (Gujarat)	203,180	223,362
15	Do. Sindri (Bihar)	304,760	198,320
16	Do. Shahabad (Karnataka)	573,970	383,451
17	Do. Wadi (Karnataka)	600,000	437,826

New Electronic Plan

1763. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the task force has submitted certain proposals to Government in regard to the new electronics plan;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals made; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Part I of the report of Task Force on LSI/VLSI Semiconductor Technology has been submitted to the Government.

(b) and (c). The report is under consideration by the Government.

Money sent to Longowal Seized by Government

1764. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Indian Express dated 25 October, 1982 under the caption 'Money sent to Longowal seized by Government';

(b) if so, the total amount seized by Government and from which country the amount had been sent; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check the flow of money that is being sent to the Akalis for increasing their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRW OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bank of Montreal sent a pay order of Rs. 1 lakh on behalf of Talwinder Singh, a proclaimed offender of Punjab and now a Canadian national, for credit to Shri Harchand Singh Longowal, President, Shiromani Akali Dal, for Morcha Funds. Section 4 of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 bars political parties and office bearers thereof from accepting foreign contributions. Therefore an order under Section 12 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was sent to the Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Amritsar, on 25-10-1982, prohibiting him from paying, delivering or transferring the said foreign contribution of Rs. 1 lakh to Shri Longowal or his nominees without the written orders of the Central Government. As such no money has been seized by the Government.

(c) As can be seen from reply to part (b) above, steps as per law are being taken.

Further change in existing Policy of Partial Decontrol of Cement

1765. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has pointed out to the cement industry its failure to comply with

the obligatory contribution of levy cement under the existing policy of partial decontrol;

(b) whether Government are considering to change it again;

(c) whether shortfalls in levy contributions have persistently increased from month-to-month resulting in a gap of 7.35 lakh tonnes of the total commitment;

(d) whether he had pointed out that increase in the prices of non-levy cement during September-November period in some of the major consuming centres was not in consonance with the understanding and also with the assurances given by the Cement Manufacturers Association at the time of the formulation of the partial decontrol of cement policy; and

(e) whether in view of the failure of the decontrol of cement policy, Government are proposing to change in further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The shortfall in the contribution in supply of levy cement by the cement factories has been of the order of 10 lakh tonnes as on 31-12-1982 out of a total commitment of 13.4 million tonnes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that the policy of de-control of cement has failed. Production of cement had gone up by over 10 per cent during April-December, 1982, over the same period last year. Additional capacity of the oder of 6-7 million tonne are expected to materialise during the current year. With relatively easier availability of cement in the open market, blackmarketing of cement has been minimised to a considerable extent. With the scheme of partial de-control, cement factories have been in a position to earn significant returns and improve their financial strength. Priority areas of the economy also continue to get cement at controlled prices.

Losses Incurred by S.A.I.L.

1766. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Ltd. is heading towards a colossal loss of Rs. 600 million in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the loss;

(c) what action is contemplated to minimise the loss;

(d) whether it is a fact that the main reason behind this loss to SAIL is the fall in demand of the products of SAIL; and

(e) whether the policy of liberalised import of steel is responsible for the fall in demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The exact position will be known after the accounts for the year have been closed. It is, however, feared that Steel Authority of India Limited will end the year 1982-83 with a substantial loss.

(b) The main reasons for the loss are lower than anticipated production, higher cost of production due mainly to higher cost of inputs and techno-economic factors like higher consumption of fuels etc.

(c) Following step are being taken to reduce the losses:—

(i) Improving off take of steel materials so as to reduce the accumulated stocks to relieve burden in interest on locked up capital.

(ii) Increasing production particularly of items yielding higher contribution margins.

(iii) Improvement in techno-economic factors.

(iv) Quick disposal of scrap, slag and middlings and of products.

(v) Stricter inventrol control over raw material stores and spares and other inputs.

(vi) Economising on administrative expenditure.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Imports of only those categories of steel are allowed which are not produced in India in adequate quantities to meet the demand.

Special central assistance for tribal sub-plan areas

1767. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the special Central assistance provided by his Ministry to the States and Union Territories for Tribal Sub-Plan areas since inception of Sub-Plan concept in the States up to the year 1982-83 State-wise;

(b) the recommendations made by the Working Group on Tribal Development regarding special Central Assistance from Government during Fifth Five Year Plan midterm Plan and Sixth Five Year Plan and finally agreed to and released to the States;

(c) whether the funds earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan is non-lapsable and non-divertible, if so, the unspent money of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans up to the year 1981-82 utilised by the States and his Ministry; and

(d) the guidelines issued to the States for distribution of special Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR)(a): The details are given in the Statement, I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5991/83].

(b) The tribal sub-Plan concept was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan. There was no working group in the Fifth Plan period and recommendation about quantum of special Central assistance was not made by any such committee or group. For the Fifth Plan, a sum of Rs. 180 crores was provided. The working Group on Medium Term Plan 1978—83 recommended a special Central assistance of Rs. 350 crores and the same amount was provided. The Working Group on Sixth Five Year Plan recommended a provision of Rs. 1,000 crores against which a sum of Rs. 470 crores was provided. The figures of release are contained in Statement I laid on the Table of the the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5991/83].

(c) Funds of the tribal sub-Plan are normally non-divertible. For making them non divertible, budgetary mechanisms like a seperate demand head or sub-heads in departmental budgets have been devised by State Governments. The special Central assistance for tribal sub-Plan is non-lapsable within a Plan period. The flow from State Plan funds to tribal sub-Plan is a part of the State Plan and, therefore, governed as per the normal State Plan and budgetary procedures, The instances of unspent money of previous years utilised by the States in subsequent years reported to this Ministry are not many as will be seen from Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5991/83].

(d) Sector-wise distribution of special Central assistance allocated to a State is indicated by the Planning Commission. This assistance is generally utilised to fill in critical gaps in programmes. The Central Government have advised the States to utilise special Central assistance more and more on family individual beneficiary progammes.

Assessment of Bauxite Deposits drilled by G.S.I. & M.E.S:

1768. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and quality of Bauxite deposits so far assessed after drilling in Koraput district of Orissa and areas under drilling by G.S.I. and M.E.C.;

(b) the names of the places of the Bauxite deposits therefor;

(c) funds provided for survey and drilling so far and the target year of completion fixed by his Ministry;

(d) the progress of the work in Pottangi and Panchpatmali range of Bauxite deposits made by the concerned authority keeping in the view the Alumina plant at Damanjodi area; and

(e) the infrastructure facilities created for mining these two areas and transport them to the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) G.S.I. and M.E.C. have so far assessed 1087 million tonnes of buxite with 40—48 per cent alumina and upto 5 per cent silica in Koraput district of Orissa.

(b) These deposits have been located at Panchpatmali, Pottangi, Baphalimali, Kodingmali, Ballada, Kutrumali, Maliparbat, Sasbhamali, Pasngmali, Sijimali and Lanjigarh. The last two places fall partly in the adjacent Kalhandi district.

(c) M.E.C. has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 485 lakhs on bauxite exploration in Koraput district, G.S.I. undertakes work of regional assessment of mineral resources and does not maintain accounts of expenditure on exploration of a particular mineral.

Exploration of minerals by G.S.I. is a continuing activity. However, the present bauxite investgation programme in Koraput and Kalahandi districts is expected to conclude in 1984.

(d) and (e). The National Alumina Company (NALCO), a public sector company, is the exploiting agency for the Pottangi and Panchpatmali bauxite deposits in Koraput district of Orissa.

Sanction for establishment of an alumina-aluminium complex in Orissa, based on the Koraput bauxite deposits, was issued in November, 1980. NALCO has appointed consultants for the major activities of the project, including development of the bauxite mines, beginning with Panchpatmali. Work at site has already started. Infrastructural works like water and power for construction, approach roads, detailed engineering and ordering of equipment, including the cable belt for transportation of the bauxite to alumina plant site at Damanjodi are in progress. The Panchpatmali Bauxite mine is expected to be commissioned in 1985-86. The Pottangi Bauxite mine will be taken up for development by NALCO at a later stage.

"Preservation of Elephants"

1769. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of elephants in the country;

(b) the number of the elephants living in different States; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the preservation of these elephants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b). A status survey of the population of wild elephants in India is in progress. According to a preliminary estimate, the population is about 15,950 and the State-wise break-up is an follows:—

Arunachal Pradesh	2,000
Assam	1,900
Meghalaya	2,500
Manipur	150
Tripura	150
Nagaland	250
Mizoram	250
Uttar Pradesh	500
Karnataka	2,100
Tamil Nadu	2,300
Kerala	1,400
Bihar	300
Orissa	2,000
West Bengal	150
TOTAL	15,950

(c) The Indian Elephant is included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby affording full legal protection against catching, hunting an trade.

It is also included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) which regulates international trade in the species and its products. The Asian Elephant Specialist Group of the I.U.C.N. is at present engaged in surveys of the status and ecology of the Indian Elephant, which would form the basis of a long-term conservation programme for the species. Interim recommendations of the Specialist Group for protecting the habitat and the migratory routes of the wild elephants as well as for adopting elephant damage control measures have been sent to the concerned States and Union Territories for appropriate action.

उत्तर प्रदेश में परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

1770. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में एक परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस स्थान का नाम क्या है, जहां इसे स्थापित किया जायेगा;

(ग) इस ऊर्जा केन्द्र द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में विद्युत का उत्पादन होगा; और

(घ) इसे कब तक प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाएगा ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश में नरोरा नामक स्थान पर दो रिएक्टरों वाला एक बिजलीघर बनाया जा रहा है जिसमें से प्रत्येक रिएक्टर की क्षमता 235 मैगावाट होगी । आशा है कि पहला रिएक्टर वर्ष 1986-87 में और दूसरा वर्ष 1987-88 में तैयार हो जाएगा ।

Areas Covered by MADA Programme in Chhotanagpur

1771. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the area covered under the MADA Programme in Chhotanagpur Division (North and South) and Santhal Parganas and the population benefited by that in 1982 with the names of the blocks;

(b) the criterion to include an area under the MADA programme; and

(c) whether there is any plan to increase the area to cover all villages with 60 per cent tribal population; if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A statement giving details of the blocks, number of villages and Scheduled Tribe population covered on the basis of 1971 census figures under MADA programme in Chhotanagpur Division (North and South) and Santhal Parganas, is attached.

(b) The criteria followed for delineation of pockets of tribal concentration under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) of tribal sub-Plan is contiguous area with a total population of 10,000 or more and a Scheduled Tribe population of 50 per cent or more therein.

(c) There is no such plan.

Statement

Pockets of Tribal Concentration—Population & Villages

Sl. No.	Division/District	Block/Pocket	No. of villages	Population (1971 Census)	
				Total	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chottanagpur (South) Division					
	Palamau	Chainpur	61	21364	11775
		Chhatarpur	47	10020	5242
		Ranka	90	33100	19457
		Daltonganj	11	10979	5445
		Dhurki	29	11851	6873
Chottanagpur (North) Division					
	Hazaribagh	Churchi-I	37	10048	5439
		Churchi-II	12	10452	5535
		Patratu	51	27465	15285
		Gola	29	22199	12643
		Barkagaon	18	10048	5903
	Giridi	Pitand	148	32285	19928
		Tisri	97	14402	8102
		Gande	75	16658	11590
		Bengabad	46	10330	7808
		Gumia	41	16901	10804
		Peterlar	37	25509	14556
		Jaridih	24	15534	8714
		Kasmar	23	10937	5866
		Giridih	42	13212	7350
		Dumri	47	11862	6367
		Deori	82	13360	8146
	Dhanbad	Tundi. I	102	21921	14893
		Tundi. II	88	23290	14759
		Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda	59	27351	15393

1	2	3	4	5	6
Santhal Parganas					
	Santhal Parganas . . .	Pologori. I .	39	10009	5814
		Pologori. II . .	73	20395	13366
		Sarath . . .	55	12800	6964
		Pareyahat . .	109	53131	35005
		Madhupur . .	50	12553	6963
		Karon . . .	66	17561	9082
		Godda . . .	51	26720	14030
		Pathargama	61	19932	10340
		Mahagama . .	57	10944	5159
		Meherma . .	68	14436	8246

Setting up of Sea Water Refineries

1772. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made in regard to large-size water works plants for the purpose of storing refined sea water in order to assist the need of people of the evergrowing metropolitan cities and big towns which are found actualy short of drinking water particularly in summer season;

(b) if so, whether our scientists are equipped with requisits machineries and technical know how to set up sea Water Refineries coupled with long range pipelines to supply water to the scarce areas; and

(c) whether it would be convenient to use such water for cultivation, afforestation purposes in the desert areas of our country?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the high cost of desalination of sea water, it would not be economical to use desalinated water for cultivation, afforestation and vegetation purposes in the desert areas of our country.

Infiltration of Chakmas to Mizoram

1773. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to 'The Statesman' dated 12-1-1983 that the continuous infiltration of Chakmas to Mizoram across the International boundary with Bangladesh has been causing concern to both the State Governments and the people;

(b) if so, whether State Government have approached Central Government seeking assistance in this regard;

(c) if so, whether any Central Team was deputed to visit and submit its report to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the report and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government has seen the Press Report.

(b) The Chief Minister, Mizoram has requested that the matter of influx of Chakmas into Mizoram in the 60s and 70s be examined.

(c) and (d). No Central Team has been deputed to report on influx of Chakmas.

into Mizoram. During 1961—71, the increase in Chakma population in Mizoram was 15.80 per cent whereas the total population rose by 24.93 per cent. The total Chakma population in Mizoram according to 1971 Census was 22,393. The figures of 1981 are to be compiled. Due vigil on the border is being maintained to prevent any illegal crossing.

Unauthorised Guest Houses in Delhi

1774. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 95 to 98 per cent of the guest houses and inns functioning in the Capital are carrying on their business in an unauthorised manner;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken against the owners which are running their business in unauthorised guest houses;

(c) the number of guest houses registered in the Capital;

(d) the norms for registration of a guest house; and

(e) the number of applications pending with the authorities for registration and the reasons for not granting registration to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). It is difficult to state the percentage, but it is a fact that a large number of guest houses exist without proper licenses. Last year 318 prosecutions have been launched against unauthorised guest houses u/s 112 of the Delhi Police Act and the cases are pending in the courts.

(c) 459 premises stand registered under the Sarais Act. However, with the coming into force of the Regulations framed under the Delhi Police Act, they also have to obtain a fresh license, under the new Regulations.

(d) The licene are issued after getting clearance reports from the local bodies, the Chief Fire Officer, the local and traffic police about the suitability of the applicant and the premises for the purpose of running a Guest House.

(e) About 200 applications are pending for want of clearance from various authorities such as Delhi Development Authority, Chief fire officer and Municipal Corporation, Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Modernisation and expansion schemes of Steel Authority of India Limited.

1775. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a fall in the demand for steel and the accumulation of stocks with the Steel Authority of India, a number of on going modernisation and expansion schemes are likely to be slowed down;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the fall in steel demand;

(c) the approximate loss suffered by the Steel Authority of India Limited during the year 1982-83;

(d) whether it is a fact that the production has also fallen down during the current year; and

(e) if so, by how much during April-December, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) On going modernisation/expansion schemes will not be slowed down on account of accumulation of stocks with the Steel Authority of India.

(b) Demand for steel has not fallen, but it has not kept pace with increase in reproduction and availability.

(c) The exact position will be known after the accounts for the year have been closed. It is, however, feared that SAIL will end the year 1982-83 with a substantial loss.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Production of saleable steel by public sector steel plants during the period April 1982 to January

1983 was 4.596 million tonnes which is higher than the production during the corresponding period in the previous year.

Introduction of economic Rural Rehabilitation Project Schemes in the Rural Areas of Keonjhar District of Orissa

1776. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Economic Rural Rehabilitation Project Schemes have been introduced in the rural areas of Keonjhar District in Orissa;

(b) if so, since when the Economic Rural Rehabilitation Project Schemes have been introduced in that district;

(c) the year-wise beneficiaries of the above ERRP scheme in the district; and

(d) the details about the programme propsed to be taken up in 1983-84 in that district?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 1980-81.

(c) The number of beneficiaries of the ERRP Scheme in the district is as follows:—

1980-81	..	1052
1981-82	..	2099
1982-83 (Upto December, 1982)	..	1719

(d) The number of beneficiaries to be covered under the scheme in Keonjhar district in the year 1983-84 will be about 6339. The nature of activities covered by this Scheme relate to the development of unused fishery tanks, land development, etc.

Use of nuclear power plants in space

1777. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the countries who send the lethal packages (power plants into outer space) into space do not appear to have any precise control over when and where they might come down and the hazards of radiation to human habitation are ever present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of falling space debris burns up due to friction when entering the earth's atmosphere, but with satellites getting ever bigger, there are increasing possibilities of large chunks surviving the fiery of descent and reaching the surface of the earth; and

(c) if so, whether any help has been sought to help UN-Sponsored international agreements on the use of nuclear power plants in space and to agree on the guidelines on the size and potency of the nuclear pack in order to reduce radiation hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The precise re-entry is a complex phenomenon to predict due to limitations of present day knowledge of atmosphere and re-entry dynamics.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India takes active part in various international forums to arive at arrangements to minimise such hazards.

Extremist activities in Punjab

1778. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Chief Minister has stated that extremists have once again raised their ugly head in Punjab.

(b) if so, whether the extremists have exploded bombs at different places and have even created a terror for the people in some areas;

(c) if so, whether the State Government has requested Central Government to help the State in crushing the extremist elements in the State; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon and the help Central Government have decided to provide to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There is no such information.

(b) Some incidents of bomb explosion have occurred in the State in the recent past. The situation in the State is under control.

(c) and (d). On the request made by the Government of Punjab the assistance of Central Police Forces has been provided to the State Government to maintain law and order.

पटेल समिति की सिफारिश

1779. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों के विकास के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित पटेल समिति की सिफारिशें अभी भी उपयोगी समझी जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर इन जिलों के विकास हेतु नये सिरे से कोई अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को क्या मशविरा दिया गया है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). विशिष्ट जिलों की विकास समस्याओं का अध्ययन व उप-राज्यस्तर पर आवंटन राज्य सरकारों के उत्तरदायित्व हैं । पटेल कमेटी, जिसमें केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी थे के गठन का उद्देश्य यह था कि वह इन जिलों के विकास के लिए उचित कार्यनीति बनाने में राज्य सरकार की सहायता करे । इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 1964 में प्रस्तुत की गई और 1966 में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने के पश्चात इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के संदर्भ में राज्य सरकार ने इन जिलों में विकास कार्यक्रमों को सुनबद्ध व कार्यान्वित करने का काम आरम्भ कर दिया है ।

Gold discovered by Geologists of B.H.V.

1780. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geologists of the Banaras Hindu University have discovered traces of gold in the ore-Cambrian rocks in Keonjhar district of Orissa;

(b) the quantity of gold estimated per tonne-rock; and

(c) whether the work has been started on this rock and what is the approximate expenditure incurred for 10 grammes of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) In a paper presented at the Indian Geological Congress in November, 1982, the geologists from Banaras Hindu University mentioned the occurrence of traces of silt-size gold in the sand-stone facies of pre-Cambrian conglomerates of the Kolhan Group in Keonjhar district, Orissa.

(b) and (c). The paper, which was purely scientific in nature, did not give any quantative assessment of the gold traces.

Closure of re-rolling mills

1781. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1000 odd steel re-rolling mills are likely be closed rendering 1,00,000 people jobless if the Rs. 140 crore bar and rob mill plan of TISCO is not implemented; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to avert such a crisis in the re-rolling mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The Government has no such information.

Premature Retirement sought by IAS Offiers of Tamil Nadu

1782. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many IAS officers of Tamil Nadu cadre either resigned or sought premature retirement since 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for their resignations; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) One I. A. S. officer resigned and 6 I. A. S. officers retired voluntarily.

(b) Information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-59|92|83].

(c) The one I. A. S. officer who resigned had stated in his letter of resignation that he was resigning due to personal reasons.

(d) In view of the reply in respect of part (c) above of the Question and the information furnished in column 5 of the statement at Annexure II, Government is not required to take any steps in this matter.

Suicides committed during 1980 to 1982

1783. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people committed suicide between 1980 and 1982 (year-wise and State-wise); and

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry about the main reasons for committing suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) and (b). No data is compiled on All India basis in respect of crimes which is primarily a State subject. No such study has been made by the Central Government.

Grant of leave to employees for service in Foreign countries

1784. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government employees who are seeking employment in foreign countries are granted leave upto ten years without pay and allowances;

(b) if so, the reason for not providing this facility to the employees of Central Government;

(c) whether Government have received any representation requesting for this facility for the employees of Central Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :(a) to (d). The information regarding the policy adopted by some States to grant their employees seeking employment in foreign countries leave upto ten years without pay and allowances is not centrally available. The request for allowing Central Government employees seeking employment in foreign countries to take leave upto 10 years without pay and allowances has been examined several times but it has not been found possible to accede to the request as it is the policy of the Government that Government servants on leave should not take up service or employment elsewhere. If any Government servant wants to seek such employment in preference to the employment under the Central Government he is free to resign from the service and seek employment elsewhere like any other citizen of the country.

बड़े शहरों में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण

1785. **श्री तारिक अनवर :**
प्रो. मधु दण्डवते :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के महानगरों में औद्योगिक इकाईयों द्वारा वातावरण में

उत्पन्न किये गये प्रदूषण से आम जनता के स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा के संबंध में कोई निर्देश जारी किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन औद्योगिक इकाईयों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने वातावरण में प्रदूषण रोकने के लिये उपकरणों का उपयोग करने के बारे में कहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) सरकार प्रदूषण समस्याओं के संबंध में अत्यधिक चिन्तित है और वायु प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार ने वायु प्रदूषण (निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 अधिनियमित किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने वायु प्रदूषण का दमन करने के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त जारी किये हैं । क्योंकि केवल कुछ बड़े उद्योगों ने वायु प्रदूषण उपशमन संयंत्र लगाये हैं, अतः केन्द्रीय बोर्ड, राज्य बोर्डों के साथ सहयोग में, आवश्यक उपशमन उपाय करने के लिए, प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करने के लिए समुचित उपाय कर रहा है ।

Decline in number of animals Periyar Sanctuary

1786. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the decline in the number of animals in the Periyar Sanctuary in Kerala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of tigers and elephants and other rare animals have considerably reduced due to large scale poaching;

(c) whether the World Wildlife Fund (India) has expressed serious concern on the present situation there; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to save the situation from getting worse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) There has been no decline in the number of animals in Periyar Tiger Reserve since its inclusion under Project Tiger in 1978-79.

(b) No, Sir. Number of tigers in April, 1979 was 34 and in December, 1980 it was 35.6 more sub-adults have since been spotted. The number of elephants in 1979 was 35.6 more sub-adults have since been increase. Population of gaur, sambhar and wild boar are also on the increase. Only the population of wild dogs has declined.

(c) Newspaper reports alleging World Wildlife Fund's concern were seen but these are unfounded as the recent trend shows increase in animal populations.

(d) Protective measures have already been intensified. These include the following:—

(i) Notification of intention to declare the core area of 350 sq km as a National Park.

(ii) State Government's orders to acquire 3 Cardamom estates which were alleged to harbour poachers.

(iii) A number of pickets and patrol camps have been established all over the reserve.

(iv) 15 wireless sets have been installed for round the clock vigil.

Quantum of mineral cess allocated the Development of Chhota Nagpur a Santhal Pargana (Bihar)

1787. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

The quantam of Mineral Cess allocated for the development of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Paragana (Bihar) area and the amount actually spent on development works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): The information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Bullock carts of innovative design

1788. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Road Research Institute has built ten bullock cart prototypes of innovative design;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the cost and whether the farmers have liked it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The improved carts incorporate many innovations such as improved housing units for low friction bearings, adjustable draw bars, convertible and lighter loading platform, improved cheaper wooden wheels, wooden wheels fitted with waste rubber tyres, braking system, scrapers for removing mud, etc. The new features are expected to increase the road worthiness of the carts and to provide comfort to the animals and the users. Their use is also expected to significantly minimise damage to roads.

(c) Ten bullock carts prototypes with innovations features were distributed to the farmers around Delhi during the years 1981 and 1982 for trials through actual usage. The observations of the field trials have revealed advantages of many improvements provided in the cart prototypes; short comings noticed in actual use have been ractified and modified prototypes sent for fresh field trials. Further evaluation of field performance of the bullock-cart prototypes is in progress. However, based upon the feed-back data obtained so far and other experimental work done in the Institute, eight improved designs have been finalised. The Institute, is making available the whole improved bullock-cart technology at a nominal one-time payment of Rs. 500|- to the entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing improved bullock-carts. The cost of the cart works out to from Rs. 2,000|- to Rs. 3,500|- depending upon the design.

Telephone System bought for Delhi Police during Asian Games lying Idle

1789. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a very expensive phone system bought during the heat of the Asian Games preparations for the Delhi Police is lying idle and is fast turning into a white elephant;

(b) whether the MRKB system which was bought at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs was to enable senior officers of Delhi Police to maintain contact with each other even when mobile;

(c) if so, what are the factors responsible that had led to the 50 lakh phone system lying idle; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to utilise this in a better way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :(a) No, Sir. Multi access Automatic Mobile Radio, Telephone System, installed prior to the Asian Games, 1982, is being used by Delhi Police for communication between mobiles and also for communicating with the Police Control Room.

(b) The system provides the facility of fast inter-communication between the Mobiles and also enables them to contact directly the Police Control Room.

(c) and (d). In view of reply to (a) above, the question do not arise.

Backwardness of Chhota Nagpur

1790. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about one crore labour class people of Chhota Nagpur, a Southern Part of Bihar, which is famous as an industrial area and mineral bearing area not only in the country but abroad also, are forced to live in backward conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Backwardness is found not only in Chhota Nagpur area but also in many other parts of the country. Various developmental programmes of the Government under implementation in this area are expected to bring about improvements in the situation and reduce backwardness.

Losses in curred by H.S.C.L.

1791. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. (HSCL) is on the verge of collapse due to the heavy losses being incurred by it for the last few years;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that an official level meeting was held in New Delhi in November, 1982 to discuss the reasons for the mounting losses and ways to salvage this public sector unit;

(c) if so, the details of the conclusions arrived at; and

(d) the measures being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) This Company has been making losses since 1978-79.

(b) to (d). This was one of the periodic departmental meetings to review the working of this Company and to consider steps to improve its functioning. This is a continuing process and measure to revamp this Company are under way.

Places where atrocities were committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1792. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI T. S. NEGI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the country where atrocities in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes areas have been committed in the past three years; and

(b) the places out of them where a Minister dealing with Home Affairs at the Centre had paid visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). During the last three years, some of the major incidents of this nature took place in Pipra (Bihar), Kafalta (UP), Deholi (UP), Sadhopur (UP), Kestara (Madhya Pradesh), Narayanpur (Bihar), Bira (Bihar), Kutruguda (Orissa), Ayyapuram (Tamil Nadu), Gaini (Bihar) and Sewanan and Bhagwanpur (Bihar) and Padirikuppam (Andhra Pradesh). Of these places, Pipra, Kafalta, Deholi and Sadhopur and Padirikuppam were visited.

Scarcity of cement in Andhra Pradesh

1793. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the scarcity of cement in the State of Andhra Pradesh in spite of the increase its price;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures Government propose to adopt in order to provide cement in sufficient quantity to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) There is a general shortage of cement in the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Due to external constraints in regard to availability of power in most of

the major cement producing States, the production of cement in the country has been adversely affected.

(c) Government are making every effort to increase availability of cement in the country by way of creation of additional capacity and better utilisation of existing capacity and allowing import under O.G.L.

Deposits collected for booking of Scooters

1794. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the companies who are manufacturing two-wheeler scooters in India, the date of grant of licences to them and their present or proposed capacities; and

(b) the amount collected by these two-wheeler scooter manufacturers through their sales agents as advance against the booking of a two-wheeler upto 15 February, 1983, manufacturer-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A Statement is attached furnishing details of companies currently engaged in the manufacture of scooters.

Apart from the companies listed in the Statement, Messrs. Lohia Machines have been granted a letter of intent for one lakh two-wheelers and they propose to manufacture scooters in collaboration with Messrs. Piaggio of Italy.

(b) Information as reported by the companies is as follows:—

(i) *Scooters India Ltd.* for booking of Cento—Approx. Rs. 5 crores.

(ii) *Bajaj Auto Ltd. & Maharashtra Scooters* M/s. Bajaj Auto & Maharashtra Scooters have opened new selling agencies in different parts of the country and have started taking advances for booking of scooters from intending purchasers at Rs. 500 per vehicle with effect from 1-2-1983. Information on the quantum of deposits so received is not yet available. Earlier Messrs. Bajaj Auto had opened bookings for their 50 c.c. Moped and collected an amount of approximately Rs. 57 crores at Rs. 500 per vehicle.

(iii) *M/s. Karnataka Scooters* have collected an amount of Rs. 2.3 crores as advance for the booking of 50 c.c. mini-motor bike being manufactured by them.

(iv) *Messrs. Lohia Machines* have invited booking for the scooter proposed to be manufactured by them, and have reported that they have received approx. Rs. 96 crores at Rs. 500 per vehicle.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Date of Original Licence	Present or proposed capacity
1	M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd.	28-5-63	i) 1,60,000 (existing capacity) ii) 3,00,000 (additional capacity proposed & approved)
2	M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd.	23-2-73	48,000 (existing)
3	Scooters India Ltd.	31-10-73	1,00,000 (existing)
4	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.	26-8-74	i) 24,000 (existing) ii) 36,000 (additional capacity proposed & approved)
5	Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.	16-9-75	24,000
6	Karnataka Scooters Ltd.	14-7-75	24,000
7	Girnar Scooters	1-10-72	24,000

Exploration of Uranium through Ground Surveys.

1795. SHRI M .RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by Government to make available indigenous uranium and other atomic minerals through search of minerals;

(b) the names of such places which the geological survey team has explored for uranium and other atomic minerals through grounds surveys during the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has been conducting geological surveys all over the country for locating deposits of atomic minerals including uranium. It is estimated that the reserves of atomic minerals identified so far are adequate to meet the needs of the nuclear power programme presently envisaged.

(b) and (c). During the last three years the survey teams of the Atomic Minerals Division have explored through ground survey, areas in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Meghalaya.

Setting up of More Heavy Water Plants in India

1796. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the PRIME MINSTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking into consideration on the need of heavy water in the country, there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up some more heavy water plants in the country during the next three years;

(b) if so, the sites selected for the same; and

(c) funds allocated for this purpose, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). In addition to the 3 operating Heavy Water Plants and 2 Heavy Water Plants under commissioning, work on the construction of two more Heavy Water Plants—one at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra and the other at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh—has already been started. The sanctioned cost of the Heavy Water Project being set up at Thal-Vaishet is Rs. 187.65 crores and that being set up at Manuguru is Rs. 421.6 crores.

Increase Dowry Deaths

1797. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dowry death have considerably increased particularly in the capital during the last one year;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a special cell under the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with the dowry deaths and to investigate independently; and

(c) whether Government also propose to provide legal assistance to the dowry victims and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 40 cases of alleged dowry deaths have been reported to the Delhi Police during the last year compared to 23 such cases reported in the year 1981.

(b) Instructions have been issued to the police officers to take serious notice

of all cases of suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women in the first ten years of marriage. The cases are treated as special report cases and the investigation is to be conducted by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Assistant Commissioner of Police).

A Special Cell has also been created recently in Delhi Police to deal with such cases.

(c) A Re-conciliation-cum-Guidance Bureau under the Anti-Dowry Scheme has been set up by the Directorate of Social Welfare of Delhi Administration to provide counselling and guidance services to married women in distress and victimised by their in-laws on account of dowry. The Directorate is also launching publicity/propoganda through various media. All women who are victims of offences are entitled to Free Legal aid.

राष्ट्रीय एल्यूमिनियम निगम में कार्यकारी अधिकारियों के रिक्त स्थान

1798. **श्री रोत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय एल्यूमिनियम निगम, भुवनेश्वर में कार्यकरी अधिकारियों के रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए तम्बई, भुवनेश्वर, कल्कत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली केन्द्रों पर अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में केन्द्रवार कितने उम्मीदवार सम्मिलित हुए थे और उनमें से केन्द्रवार सफल उम्मीदवारों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भुवनेश्वर के अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक केन्द्र में 4 से 5 हजार उम्मीदवार प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में सम्मिलित हुए थे और प्रत्येक केन्द्र से केवल 20-12 उम्मीदवारों को सफल घोषित किया था जबकि भुवनेश्वर केन्द्र से 800 उम्मीदवारों में से 400 उम्मीदवारों को सफल घोषित किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उक्त निगम में क्षेत्रवाद के नाम पर देश के प्रतिभाशाली युवा को अधिकारों से वंचित करने के लिए कोई षडयंत्र नहीं रचा गया था, कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराई जाएगी और क्या तब तक नियुक्तियों को रोक दिया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) (क) से (ग) नेशनल एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड के कार्यकारी काडर के ग्रेड-1 में भर्ती हेतु अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर हुई लिखित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में सम्मिलित उम्मीदवारों तथा केन्द्रवार सफल उम्मीदवारों की संख्या सारणी में दी गई है :—

	केन्द्र	परीक्षा में बैठे कुल उम्मीदवार	सफल उम्मीदवार
1.	भुवनेश्वर	371	27
2.	बम्बई	53	1
3.	कलकत्ता	292	24
4.	कटक	337	11
5.	दिल्ली	250	20
6.	मद्रास	95	7
7.	वाल्टेयर	169	5
	कुल :	1567	95

ग्रेड-1 स्तर के विभिन्न पदों हेतु मई, 1981 में कम्पनी द्वारा जारी विज्ञापन के जवाब में 6792 आवेदन पत्र आए थे। आवेदन पत्रों की अधिक संख्या के कारण दो अलग सलाहकारों को प्राथमिक संवीक्षा का काम सौंपा गया। जो उम्मीदवार मूल्यांकन हेतु प्रथम दृष्टि में योग्य पाए गए, उन्हें इस प्रकार की परीक्षाएं करने में विशेषज्ञ एक अन्य स्वतंत्र एजेंसी द्वारा आयोजित; लिखित परीक्षा में बैठने को कहा गया। लिखित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण उम्मीदवारों को साक्षात्कार हेतु बुलाया गया। साक्षात्कार समिति में सलाहकार, नालको, राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि तथा विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ शामिल थे। इस प्रकार अपनाई गई चयन प्रक्रिया से अपेक्षित उद्देश्य पूरा हो जाता है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों के बीच सीमा विवाद

1799. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गंगा और घाघरा नदियों के बीच दियारा क्षेत्र के बारे में बिहार के सारन और भोजपुर जिलों तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले के बीच सीमा विवाद को हल करने हेतु संसद में बिहार-उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा हस्तांतरण अधिनियम, 1968 पारित कराकर भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग (सर्वे आफ इंडिया) द्वारा सीमांकन कराया गया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 26 में यह उपबन्ध है कि सीमांकन के बाद भूमि के एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य को हस्तांतरण से किसानों के भूस्वामित्व पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अधिनियम का उल्लंघन कर अभी तक बिहार के किसानों के रैयती अधिकारों को स्वीकार नहीं किया है हालांकि 12 वर्ष बीत गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भूमि विवाद का स्थायी हल ढूंढने के लिए उच्च न्यायालय के एक न्यायाधीश के अधीन एक आयोग गठित करने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश (सीमा अदला-बदली) अधिनियम, 1968 के उपबंधों के अनुसार बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के बीच भूतपूर्व अस्थिर अन्तर-राज्य नदी सीमाओं के स्थान पर स्थिर सीमाओं का सीमांकन किया था।

(ख) उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा में ऐसे कानूनों को जारी रखने की व्यवस्था है जो बिहार राज्य से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को हस्तांतरण से तुरन्त पहले हस्तांतरित क्षेत्र में लागू थे, जब तक किसी विधान मण्डल अथवा अन्य समक्ष प्राधिकरण द्वारा अन्यथा व्यवस्था न की जाय।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बिहार सरकार ने खतियांस अथवा हस्तांतरित कुछ क्षेत्रों के बारे में अधिकार अभिलेख हस्तांतरित नहीं किये हैं। राज्य सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश भूमि कानूनों के अनुसार बिहार काश्तकारी को बदलने और भूमि अभिलेख अद्यतन बनाने के उद्देश्य से हस्तांतरित क्षेत्रों और बलिया जिले के आसपास के गांवों में उत्तर प्रदेश भूराजस्व अधिनियम, 1901 के अधीन सर्वेक्षण तथा अभिलेख संबंध कार्य कर रही है। चूंकि ये न्यायिक कार्रवाईयां हैं, इसलिए कोई पीड़ित पक्ष आवश्यक होने पर अभिलेख अधिकारी और ऐसा न करने पर राजस्व बोर्ड के समक्ष अपील कर सकता है।

(घ) भूमि में मालिकाना हक और खेती करने के संबंध में व्यक्तियों के अधिकार अलग-अलग राज्यों के तत्संबंधी कानूनों द्वारा नियमित होते हैं। ऐसे अधिकारों के संबंध में विरोधी दावे करने वाले व्यक्तियों के बीच विवाद न्यायालय द्वारा तय किये जाते हैं। इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ऐसे विवादों की जांच करने के लिए कोई विशेष तंत्र गठित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती।

Effect on Ecosystem due to Mineral Exploitation in Doon Valley

1800. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mineral exploitation programme in the Doon Valley has adversely affected the ecosystem of the region;

(b) if so, the outcome of the Fourth Geological Congress held in Varanasi in November, 1982 with special reference to the toxic kiln gases over Doon valley and their effect on the environment in the valley;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check unscrupulous mining of limestone and gypsum and toxic gases from lime processing plants to save ecosystem in the valley; and

(d) whether the desirability to evolve a national environmental policy has been considered, if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Without making any conclusive recommendations, the Fourth Geological Congress held at Varanasi underlined that large scale mining of limestone and rock phosphates in the Doon Valley has been responsible for the damage to the mountain ecosystem and the aesthetic beauty of the Doon Valley. Limestone quarrying has created numerous cavities and caverns thereby weakening the terrain and rendering it vulnerable to subsidence and land-slides. The Geological Survey of India proposes to undertake studies of ecological changes due to mining and related operations in the next field season.

(c) On the recommendation of the Doon Valley Board, constituted in August, 1981, the following steps are being in the Valley:—

(i) non-renewal of mining leases in critical areas;

(ii) shifting of limestone quarries and kilns to areas less susceptible to environmental damage;

(iii) control of location of polluting industries;

(iv) extensive afforestation of denuded areas to restore green cover in the Valley.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Bauxite extraction project for BALCO in Sambalpur District

1801. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in executing the bauxite extraction project at Nrusinghnath of Sambalpur district for BALCO; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be ready to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Investment sanction for developing a mine in Sambalpur district of Orissa for supplying bauxite to the Korba Aluminium Plant, was issued in July, 1982. The steps so far taken to implement the project, are listed below:

(i) Public Sector consultants have been appointed for carrying out detailed engineering studies, detailed exploration for mine planning and construction of township;

(ii) Tenders for long delivery items have been invited. Some have been received and are under scrutiny;

(iii) The South-Eastern Railway has been entrusted the job for construction of the 26 km rail-link between the mine head and existing rail head;

(iv) Action has been taken for providing power, water, temporary quarters and approach road for the mine site; and

(v) A Project office has been opened Raipur and a Site office at Paikmal.

(b) April, 1985.

Manufacturing of Electronic type-writers and Teleprinters

1802. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme has been initiated to manufacture electronic type-writers and electronic teleprinter;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken and progress made in its execution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has initiated necessary steps to manufacture Electronic Typewriters and Electronic Teleprinters in the country. The following two units in the small scale sector are presently producing Electronic Typewriters;

1. M/s. Indian Communication Network, New Delhi.
2. M/s. Logic Systems (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi.

The salient features of the Electronic Typewriter presently being manufactured include: built-in memory to store 8—10 pages of text, editing and formatting capability and choice of different type faces.

Electronic Teleprinters are proposed to be made by M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., a public sector company of the Ministry of Communications, in a new unit to be set up at Hosur in Tamil Nadu. HTL's programme to manufacture 8,000 nos. of Electronic Teleprinters per year with foreign technical collaboration had been approved by the Government in 1980. Accordingly, a global tender seeking foreign collaboration was floated in May, 1981, and the bids received against the tender have been evaluated by the Committee on Electronic Teleprinters appointed by the Ministry of Communications and the report of the Committee is presently under examination by the Government.

Issue of Industrial Licenses

1803. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of industrial licences issued region-wise and State-wise, during 1982-83;

(b) licences issued during the period for setting up industries in the backward regions or States lagging far behind;

(c) whether regional imbalances in industrial development have been given priority for issuing the licences;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. One of the important objectives of Government Policy as also of industrial licensing is to correct regional imbalances and to secure the industrialisation of backward areas. Government have taken several measures in this regard. It has also been decided that applications for industrial licences for location of units in those districts where no medium or large industry has so far been established would be given overriding preference over applications for other locations. Out of a total number of 1101 letters of intent granted between January 1, 1982 and January 31, 1983, as many as 624 letters of intent (57 per cent) are for locations in industrially backward districts of the country and include 161 letters of intent granted specifically for 'No industry districts'.

The following special facilities are provided by the Central Government for development of industries in the backward areas:

(i) Concessional refinance scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India.

(ii) Central Investment Subsidy.

(iii) Income Tax relief.

(iv) Consultancy for Technical Services.

(v) Interest Subsidy.

(vi) Special facilities for import of raw material.

(vii) Supply of Machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation.

(viii) Transport Subsidy, etc.

Statement

The Region-wise/State-wise number of Industrial licences issued during April 1982 to Jan 1983 and the Share of Backward regions/States.

Name of Zone/State	Total No. of IL granted	Share of Backward Areas
1	2	3
North zone	*71*	*27*
Jammu and Kashmir	10	10
Punjab	15	2
Himachal Pradesh	3	3
Rajasthan	12	8
Haryana	21	4
Chandigarh	4	..
Delhi	6	..
Central zone	*30*	*12*
Madhya Pradesh	10	8
Uttar Pradesh	20	4
West zone	*129*	*32*
Gujarat	47	16
Maharashtra	76	10
Goa, Daman & Diu	6	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..
South Zone	*86*	*40*
Andhra Pradesh	22	9
Karnataka	32	17
Tamil Nadu	22	8
Kerala	9	5
Pondicherry	1	1
East Zone	*38*	*12*
Bihar	9	1
Orissa	10	3
West Bengal	19	8

1	2	3
North East Zone	1	1
Assam	1	1
Mizoram	..	..
Manipur	..	..
Tripura	..	..
Nagaland	..	..
Meghalaya	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
Sikkim	..	..
More than one State / State not indicated	*3*	*1*
Andaman & Nicobar	..	..

Setting up of Nucleus Industries

1804. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts identified for intensive industrialisation under the nucleus plant programme;

(b) whether the Central team has visited all the places and submitted its report;

(c) whether the Task Force has finalised its reports area-wise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). 69 districts have been identified on the recommendations of various States/UTs under the Nucleus Plant Programme. 33 Task Forces have been set up to identity nucleus compleves which could be established in these districts. 19 Task Forces for 35 locations have submitted their reports. The details of districts and reports submitted are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

The Districts/Areas identified by State Governments/Union Territories for initiating intensive industrialisation under the Nucleus Plant Programme

S. No.	States/Union Territories	District/Areas Identified	Whether report received or not
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur	Report received.
		2. Medak	Report received.
		3. Srikakulam	Report received.
2.	Assam	4. Goalpara	Report not received
		5. Kamrup	

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	6. Madhubani 7. Palamau	report recieved
4.	Gujarat	8. Kutch 9. Amereli 10. Sabarkantha	Report not received
5.	Haryana	11. Mahendragarh 12. Hissr 13. Jind	Report recieved.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14. Kangra 15. Solan 16. Sirmur	Report recieved.
7.	Jammu & Kahmir	17. Baram la 18. Udhampur	Report not received
8.	Karnataka	19. Tumkur 20. South Kanara 21. Gulbarga 22. Belgaum	Report not received
9.	Kerala	23. Alleppey	Report received.
		24. Malapuram	Report not received.
10	Maharashtra	25. Autangabad 26. Chandrapur 27. Ratnagire	Report receiveu.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	28. Sidni 29. Jhabua	Report received.
		30. Morena 31. Dhar	Report not received.
12.	Meghalaya	32. East Garo Hills 33. East Khasi Hills 34. Jayantia Hills	Reportreceived. Except for East Khasi Hills.
13.	Nagaland	35. Mon 36. Tuensang	Report not receive d
14.	Orissa	37. Puri (Ghandak Aro.)	Report received.
		38. Bolangir 39. Kalahandi 40. Dhenkanal 41. Mayurbhanj	Report received.
15.	Punjab	42. Amritsar (Goindwal Sahib)	Report received.
		43. Hoshiarpur	Report received.
16.	Rajasthan	44. Jodhpur 45. Churu 46. Nagaur 47. Bhilwara	Report received fro m Jodhpur only.
17.	Sikkim	48. Gangtok 49. Mangan 50. Gyalshing 51. Namchi	Report received.

1	2	3	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	52. Puddukotai 53. Madurai	Report received.
19.	Tripura	54. North Tripura 55. South Tripura	Report not received.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	56. Jhansi 57. Lalitpur	Report received.
		58. Ballia 59. Basti 60. Faizabad	Report not received.
		61. Almora 62. Rae Barelly	Report not received.
21.	West Bengal	63. Jalpaiguri 64. Bankura	Report not received.
22.	Pondicherry	65. Pondicherry	Report not received
23.	Mizoram	66. Mizoram	Report not received.
24.	Manipur	67. Manipur South 68. Manipur North 69. Manipur Central	Report not received.

Persons Employed under NMDC Unit of Orissa

1805. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working under National Mineral Development Corporation unit of Orissa;

(b) how many of them are Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(c) whether adequate representation has been given to the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes candidates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) There are six persons on the roll of National Mineral Development Corporation Limited working in Orissa.

(b) to (d) There is adequate representation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe as there of them belong to these categories.

Setting up of Industries in States

1806. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether reports have been received in his Ministry about the number of industries set up in different States during the Sixth Plan:

(b) if so, how many industries have been set up through District Industry Centres in each of the States in the Sitxh Plan so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). A Statement indicating number of small scale units set up in each State through District Industries Centres during the first two years of the Sixth Plan, is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	No of new SSI Units established	
		1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhara Pradesh	3266	4560
2.	Assam.	730	823
3.	Bihar	3413	3091
4.	Gujarat	4824	5805
5.	Haryana	4360	5720
6.	Himachal Pradesh	670	791
7.	Jammu & Kahmir	574	759
8.	Karnataka	4321	3055
9.	Kerala	4173	3141
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5116	5793
11.	Maharashtra	7178	6958
12.	Manipur	909	1599
13.	Meghalaya	N.R.	18
14.	Nagaland	298	240
15.	Orissa	2003	2600
16.	Punjab	4899	8211
17.	Rajasthan	2267	2921
18.	Sikkim	9	8
19.	Tamil Nadu	3737	3305
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4893	8422
21.	Tripura	175	270
22.	West Bengal	2309	2108
23.	A & N Islands	21	N.R.
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	107	82
25.	Chandigarh	N.R.	127
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.R.	30
27.	Goa Daman & Diu	N.R.	N.R.
28.	Mizoram	19	12
29.	Pondicherry.	57	91
	Total	60328	69980

N.R. Not Received.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1807. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय देश के विभिन्न पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति से संतुष्ट है, यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से उठाए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के छः पहाड़ी जिलों अर्थात अल्मोड़ा, पिथोरागढ़, चमौली, पौड़ी, टिहरी और उत्तर काशी, पृथक-पृथक के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार ने क्रमशः वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है ;

(ग) इन जिलों में केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र में उपर्युक्त तीन वर्षों में कितने नए उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं और पहले से स्थापित कितने उद्योग बंद कर दिए गए हैं ;

(घ) क्या अल्मोड़ा के औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले में स्थापित ताड़ी क्षेत्र बांच फैक्टरी बंद कर दी गई ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस फैक्टरी को पुनः चालू करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बीर भद्र सिंह) : (क) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों सहित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले प्रोत्साहनों के अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार भी रियायती वित्त, केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता परिवहन सहायता, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम से मशीनों की किराया-खरीद, आय-कर संबंधी राहत मूल/सीमान्त (सीड। मार्जिन) धनराशि सहायता, कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं ब्याज राज-सहायता तथाजिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम जैसे विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है ।

(ख)से (ङ) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि और जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के छः पहाड़ी जिलों में इसी अवधि में स्थापित किए गये औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सूचना के अनुसार अनुबंध-। में दी गई है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सूचना दी थी कि अल्मोड़ा जिले में स्थापित किया गया तारीखेत ब्रांच कारखाना विभिन्न कारणों से रुग्न हो गया है, किन्तु, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक तथा पी.आई.सी.यू.पी. ने एकक को अपने घोषणा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिया है ।

विवरण

व्यय की गई राशि : (लाख रुपयों में)

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	1980–81			1981–82		
		केन्द्रीय सरकार	राज्य सरकार	योग	केन्द्रीय सरकार	राज्य सरकार	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	अल्मोड़ा	2.10	2.10	4.20	3.09	3.09	6.18
2.	पिथौरागढ़	1.65	1.65	3.30	2.68	2.68	5.36
3.	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	2.03	2.03	4.06	3.71	3.71	7.42
4.	टिहरी गढ़वाल	1.60	1.60	3.20	2.62	2.62	5.24
5.	उत्तरकाशी	1.65	1.65	3.30	2.72	2.72	5.44
6.	चमोली	1.65	1.65	3.30	2.83	2.83	5.66

स्थापित एककों की संख्या :

क्र०सं०	जिले का नाम	स्थापित नए एकक						बंद किए गए एककों की संख्या	
		1980-81			1981-82			1980-81	1981-82
		कारीगर प्रधान एकक	लघु योग एकक		कारीगर प्रधान एकक	लघु योग एकक			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	अल्मोड़ा	उ०न०	उ०न०	उ०न०	965	75	1040	उ०न०	उ०न०
2.	पिथौरागढ़	91	107	198	810	62	872	उ०न०	उ०न०
3.	चमोली	179	83	262	182	122	304	उ०न०	उ०न०
4.	टिहरी गढ़वाल	139	—	139	उ.न.	उ.न.	उ.न.	21	उ०न०
5.	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	144	49	193	उ.न.	उ.न.	उ.न.	उ०न०	उ०न०
6.	उत्तरकाशी	64	46	110	397	—	397	उ०न०	उ०न०

"उ०न०" जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं ।

पिथौरागढ़ जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश के धारचूला और मुनस्यारी खण्डों के लिए आदिवासी उपयोजना

1808. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिथौरागढ़ जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश के धारचूला और मुनस्यारी खण्डों के आदिवासियों के लिए कोई आदिवासी उपयोजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके क्रियान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकार को आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या उनका मंत्रालय क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों के पुनर्वर्गीकरण के लिए तैयार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से अभी तक ऐसी कोई आदिवासी विकास उप-योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) चूंकि उक्त आदिवासी विकास उप-योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, इसलिए गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा उसके लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के आर्थिक विकास के अध्ययन के लिए विशेषज्ञों के एक आयोग के गठन का प्रस्ताव

1809. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए सभी पहलुओं के अध्ययन हेतु विशेषज्ञों के एक अस्थाई आयोग के गठन के प्रस्ताव पर बातचीत करने का है ताकि योजना क्षेत्र के विकास की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार तैयार की जा सके ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए आवंटित धन राशि के दुरूपयोग संबंधी शिकायतों और प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय में संभावित वृद्धि न होने के कारणों के मौके पर जांच करने हेतु योजना आयोग से एक दल भेजेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए क्या वैकल्पिक कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) : (क) विशेषज्ञों का अस्थाई आयोग गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए आवंटित की गई धन राशियों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में कोई विशेष शिकायत योजना आयोग के ध्यान में नहीं आई है । तथापि योजना आयोग द्वारा आवधिक विवरणियों के जरिए धनराशियों के उपयोग का प्रबोधन किया जाता है । उपयोजना विचार-विमर्श के समय योजना आयोग में निष्पादन की वार्षिक समीक्षा भी की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना आयोग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी समय-समय पर इन क्षेत्रों का दौरा भी करते हैं ।

Production and consumption of electronic goods in the country

1810. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total value separately of production and consumption of electronic goods in the country during the years 1982 and 1983 (so far); and

(b) the necessary steps being taken by Government to bridge the gap between production and demand of electronic goods and to make this industry more consumer-oriented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A Statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statehood to Goa, Daman and Diu

1811. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to reorganise Goa, Daman and Diu with a view to grant Statehood to the territory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Loss in H.E.C.

1812. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation will incur a net loss of nearly Rs. 50 crores crorse in the current financial year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Heavy Engineering Corporation has been without a proper Chief Executive for the last three months;

(c) the causes of the continued loss in this mammoth engineering complex; and

(d) whether Government are taking any concrete steps to achieve growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The losses are primarily attributable to low production and productivity, inadequate work load, disturbed industrial relations, inadequate and erratic power supply, shortage of working capital and heavy interest burden on Government loans.

(d) Some of the steps taken by the Government and the Corporation are to :—

(i) ensure regular and adequate power supply;

(ii) obtain more orders particularly for repetitive items of manufacture with a view to providing a continuing and balanced load on the plant;

(iii) diversify the product-mix to optimise capacity utilisation;

(iv) improve industrial relations and discipline in HEC with a view to increasing productivity;

(v) provide for plant maintenance and overhaul of machinery on a regular basis;

(vi) introduce uptodate systems of production planning, job costing, increased use of computer applications;

(vii) improve inventory management; and

(viii) provide financial assistance in the form of non-plan loan for working capital etc.

Bomb Blasts in Connaught Place, New Delhi

1813. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clue has been found to the two bomb blasts in Connaught Place area, New Delhi damaging French Airways and Iraqui Airways Offices;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) whether it is an act of external terrorism or there is hand of country's disruptive forces in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No clue has been found so far.

(b) Criminal cases have been registered and are under investigation.

(c) Nothing can be said at this stage.

Promotion of Science and Technology Entrepreneurship

1814. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a programme of survey of organisations or voluntary agencies through which entrepreneurship by Science and Technology personnel could be promoted; and

(b) if so, the further action, if any, taken to utilise such agencies for Science and Technology entrepreneurship promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse of L.T.C. Facilities by Government Employees

1815. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether L.T.C. facilities are being misused in large scale by Government employees particularly those who do not travel but claim by producing, fictitious travel documents of agencies which do not exist and registered letters sent by the controlling officers have been returned undelivered;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the abuse of the facility; and

(c) whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the House indicating Ministry/Department/Office-wise the number of the employees who have misused the facility together with action taken against them to ensure that resourceful employees do not escape due punishment; and

(d) what is the minimum punishment prescribed for such an offence under the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Department of Personnel and A. R. have no information in this regard. It is for the authorities passing LTC claims for payment to satisfy themselves regarding the genuineness of the claims submitted to them by individual Government Servants.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No minimum punishment has been prescribed for such offences. However, a Government servant who prefers a false claim renders himself liable to suitable departmental action. Prosecution in a Court of Law may also be resorted to in suitable cases.

Bye-Laws of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

1816. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 526 on 24th February, 1982 regarding Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, and state:

(a) whether the bye-laws of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi have by now been brought in conformity with the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same Will be laid on hte Table;

(c) whether the remaining recommendations of the Consultancy and Promotional Cell of the NCCF have been considered by Government, if so, with what results;

(d) whether recruitment and service rules of the Society have been framed, if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid down on the Table; and

(e) the grades of employees working in the Society including its branch stores together with their pay scales and procedure of their promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Bye-Laws of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, New Delhi was amended in conformity with the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 in the last General Body Meeting held in March, 1982. After registration of the same by the Registrar of the Cooperative Societies, the Bye-laws were laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd February, 1983.

(c) All the recomendations of the Consultancy and Promotion Cell of NCCF which were found useful, for the development and progress of the Society had already been implemented in its working. As a result, the Society which sustained a net loss of Rs. 9.10 lakhs during 1979-80, could earn a profit of about Rs. 7 lakhs in the year 1981-82 and during the year 1982-83 the total net profit of the Society is expected to be about Rs. 15 lakhs.

(d) The services of the Society are generally governed by the provisions of Delhi Shops and Establishment Act, Industrial Disputes Act and also decision taken by the Board of Directors from time to time. Since, the above acts and decisions were comprehensive enough to take care of all the aspects of the service conditions of the employees of the Society, no separate rules as such have been framed. However, as and when such necessity will arise the Society shall frame the comprehensive service rule for its employees.

(e) The pay scales and other allowances of the different categories of the employees of the Society are given in the attached statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5993/83]

The promotions to the higher grade are made on merit cum Seniority basis.

अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में पासी जाति को सम्मिलित करना

1817. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पासी जाति को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में सम्मिलित करने के संबंध में कोई जांच की गई है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में इस जाति को सम्मिलित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में जहां पासी जाति इस समय अनुसूचित नहीं है अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में इसको शामिल करने के संबंध में प्रस्ताव और अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों तथा भारत के महापंजीकार के साथ परामर्श करके तथा मामले में अपनाए गए संगत मानदंडों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में प्रस्तावित व्यापक संशोधन के संदर्भ में विधिवत विचार किया जा रहा है । कुछ राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से टिप्पणियों की प्रतीक्षा है और उनको नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं ।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वर्तमान सूची में आगे कोई संशोधन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341(2) को ध्यान में रखते हुए संसद द्वारा बनाए गए अधिनियम द्वारा किया जा सकता है ।

Mishaps into Heavy water Plants in the Country

1818. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:
SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of mishaps with the five heavy water plants set up in the country and if so, full details of incidents plant-wise since inception and the reasons thereof (North India Patrika 15 January, 1983);

(b) the installed capacity of each of these plants, average percentage production since inception and reasons for shortfalls in each case and steps taken/proposed to overcome these problems;

(c) whether Govt. will set up a panel to look into the matter and fix responsibility in each case of failure of planning implementation etc.;

(d) the reasons why alternate sources/processes for use of heavy water not set up in view of our experience; and

(e) how much heavy water has been imported since their inception and total expenditure incurred thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. There were only two accidents of any consequence in the Heavy Water Plants, ever since inception, namely, one at Nangal in 1962 and the other at Baroda in 1977. In the former case, the fire was due to leakage of Hydrogen from one of the valves on the high pressure system whereas in the latter, one of the injection blocks in the high pressure synthesis gas line gave way leading to fire and explosion. The more recent failure of cracker tubes in Heavy Water Plant (Tuticorin) has been rectified without any damage to the equipment.

(b) Installed capacities of the plants at Nangal, Baroda and Tuticorin are 14, 67.2, and 71.2 tonnes respectively. Talcher & Kota plants are under commissioning Average production has been fluctuating. Reasons for shortfall experienced in production of Heavy Water are (1) Reduced power availability, (2) Fluctuations in the deuterium content in the feed gas to Heavy Water Plant, (3) Lower Gas availability; and (4) Technical problems in the Plants. Steps are being taken to overcome the problems and to optimise production at the existing Heavy Water Plants by onstreaming procedures, timely and effective maintenance and effective operation.

(c) No such step is considered necessary.

(d) Heavy Water production has been tried with 4 different technologies which are technically feasible and economically viable, and two of these have been chosen for larger capacity plants.

(e) The amount of Heavy Water imported so far the atomic energy programme is 547.6 Metric Tonnes at a cost of Rs. 81.50 crores.

Allocation of Funds to the States and per capita Expenditure of Plan Schemes in the States

1819. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita expenditure under the plan schemes in the State sector for each of the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is considerable disparity in the per capita expenditure on the plan schemes as in the States; and

(c) if so, what specific measures the Planning Commission propose to take to set right these imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The problem of disparity is sought to be tackled in the Sixth Plan through various measures. At the Central level, the following policies and programmes are adopted:—

(i) Resource transfers; which are weighted in the favour of backward States.

(ii) Special Area Development programmes directed at specific backward problem areas; and

(iii) Incentive measures to promote private investment in backward areas.

Statement

States	per capita Plan expenditure (Rs.) 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Andhra Pradesh	88	96	12
Assam	132	143	16
Bihar	67	80	
Gujarat	177	199	22
Haryana	191	225	24
Himachal Pradesh	226	280	28
Jammu & Kashmir	326	357	44
Karnataka	106	120	13
Kerala	117	119	12
Madhya Pradesh	112	126	15
Maharashtra	145	177	21
Manipur	281	297	380
Meghalya	305	335	40
Nalaland	157	497	55
Orissa	94	104	11
Punjab	180	205	23
Rajasthan	91	103	10
Sikkim	642	764	85
Tamil Nadu	94	125	16
Tripura	195	234	27
Uttar Pradesh	90	101	10
West Bengal	82	91	10

N.B.:For calculating the per capita plan expenditure, the actual expenditure as reported by the Planning Departments of the States in their 1983-84 draft plan proposals and the 1981 census figures have been used. In the case of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir, where the 1981 census was not enumerated, 1971 census figures have been used.

Report of Working Group on Capital Formation and Savings

1820. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group set up by Government on capital formation and savings has submitted the report;

(b) if so, what are the important findings of the Report and the decision of the Government on these findings;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been difference of opinion between the members regarding the treatment of the surpluses by the Reserve Bank of India as savings; and

(d) what decision Government have taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As regards the present estimates of savings and capital formation in the country, the Group was of the view that there was no reason to doubt that there had been a substantial increase in the rate of domestic saving at current prices over the last quarter of a century. However, on account of the higher rate of increase in the prices of capital goods during this period and decline in the rate of inflow of foreign savings from the end of 1960's, the increase achieved in the rate of fixed capital formation had necessarily been more modest in the last decade. The more important sugges tion made by the Group relate to (i) the need for estimating capital formation and saving separately for farm households, unincorporated enterprises and household proper, (ii) making improvements in the method of estimation of provision for depreciation, (iii) improvements in estimation of investment in inventories, (iv) the need for initiating studies for understanding the dimensions of what is often referred to as parallel economy (v) improvement in the scope and sampling procedures of the studies of company finances made by the Reserve Bank of India and the regularity of the results, (vi) need for implementation of the recommendations of the Regional Accounts Committee for preparation of estimates of capital formation and savings at the regional level and (vii) ensuring that the estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation and the Reserve Bank of India are not discrepant. The report of the Working Group and the findings therein are being placed before the Advisory Committee on Collection of Data for National Income and Comipation and Analysis of National Accounts at their 11th Joint meeting from 28 February to 2 March, 1983 for their consideration and advice.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This issue is also being examined by the Advisory Committees referred to in (b) above, the Government will take a decision in the light of advice of the Committees.

Issue of licences

1821. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial licences issued during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 in the Private Sector and Public Sector; and

(b) distribution of these licences Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The State-wise Break-up of number of Industrial Licences granted during, 1980 and 1982 in Private and Public Sectors.

States	No. of IIs issued during 1980		No. of IIs issued during 1981		No. of IIs issued during 1982	
	Private Sector	*Public Sector	Private Sector	*Public Sector	Private Sector	*Public Sector
1. Andhra Pradesh	27	14	28	11	14	12
2. Assam	4	1	2	2	..	..
3. Bihar	3	1	7	3	7	2
4. Chandigarh	1	..	1	..	3	..
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	2	..	4	1	6	1
6. Delhi	5	..	2	..	7	1
7. Gujarat	79	6	75	4	64	5
8. Himachal Pradesh	2	..	1	..	6	..
9. Haryana	18	2	21	..	20	1
10. Jammu & Kashmir	..	1	3	..	3	..
11. Karnataka	31	9	20	5	31	3
12. Kerala	7	4	6	6	1	5
13. Madhya Pradesh	14	4	11	1	8	1
14. Maharashtra	105	2	107	7	88	7
15. Manipur	..	..	..	1	..	..
16. Orissa	6	2	3	2	5	5
17. Pondichery	..	..	1	..	1	..
18. Punjab	16	2	13	4	11	3
19. Rajsthan	14	1	23	3	12	2
20. Tamil Nadu	34	8	30	..	35	6
21. Uttar Pradesh	22	3	18	6	19	3
22. West Bengal	20	3	30	4	25	2
23. State not indicated/More than one State	1	..	1	..	3	1
Total	412	63	416	60	372	60

*Public Sector includes:—State Industrial Development Corporations, other public sector undertakings of the State Governments and Public Sector undertakings of the Central Government.

Issue of letters of intent in public sector

1822. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of intent have been issued in the public sector with an investment of more than Rs. 25 crores; and

(b) their distribution State-wise in the last three years of 1980, 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) information regarding the actual capital investment involved in each case is not maintained centrelly in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development.

(b) A total number of 515 letters of intent were granted during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 in favour of Central and State Public Sector undertakings. A statement showing State-wise distribution of these is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing the state-wise break-up of the total No. of Letters of Intent granted during years 1980 to 1982 in favour of Public Sector (State—Centre) undertaken.

State	No. of letters of Intent granted during		
	1980	1981	1982
1. Andhara Pradesh	22	23	23
2. Assam	1	1	1
3. Bihar	6	8	6
4. Delhi	..	..	1
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	2	1	1
6. Gujarat	18	7	7
7. Haryana	1	6	8
8. Himachal Pradesh	2	3	1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	2
10. Karnataka	9	16	20
11. Kerala	11	15	17
12. Madhya Pradesh	1	3	16
13. Maharashtra	14	15	8
14. Meghalaya	..	1	1
15. Orissa	5	12	25
16. Punjab	10	13	20
17. Rajasthan	6	9	10
18. Tamil Nadu	3	14	7
19. Uttar Pradesh	10	24	27
20. West Bengal	10	8	2
21. State not indicated/More than one State	1	2	1
Total	135	182	198

Firing in Rangat, Middle andaman

1823. SHRI ERA. ANBARASU:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a Police firing on school students in Rangat in Middle Andaman on 28 January, 1983;

(b) whether some students died in the police firing and many other were injured;

(c) if so, the number of students who died and the number of students injured and the relief given to their parents; and

(d) the reasons for the firing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Two students were killed in the firing and 11 were injured. Gratuitous relief at the rate of Rs. 10,000 has been paid to the families of each of the two deceased. Rs. 500 has been paid to each of the injured; this amount has been enhanced to Rs. 2,000

(d) A judicial enquiry has been ordered into the incident. Reasons for the firing would be known on receipt of the report.

इस्पात संयंत्रों के मजदूर संघों का मांग-पत्र

1824. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न इस्पात संयंत्रों में काम कर रहे मजदूर संघों द्वारा सरकार को कोई मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) : (क) से (ग). इस्पात उद्योग में मजूरी संबंधी समझौता । सितम्बर, 1978 को लागू हुआ था । इस समझौते की अवधि 31 अगस्त, 1982 को समाप्त हो गई है श्रमिकों के श्रमिक-संघों ने मजूरी संबंधी समझौते के बारे में फिर से बातचीत करने के लिए "सेल" को अपना मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था । मांग-पत्र में न्यूनतम मजूरी, मंहगाई भत्ता, सवारी भत्ता, बोनस, आवास, परिवहन आदि जैसी कई मांगे शामिल हैं । इस्पात उद्योग के लिए राष्ट्रीय संयुक्त समिति, जिसमें श्रमिक संघों और इस्पात कारखानों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं, में इन मांगों के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है । मजूरी संबंधी समझौते के बारे में सरकार इस्पात उद्योग के श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत नहीं करती है ।

देश में कोकिंग कोल का आयात

1825. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कोकिंग कोल का आयात किया जाना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1982-83 के दौरान आयातित कोयले के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है :

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने कोकिंग कोल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु नई योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अप्रैल 1982 से जनवरी, 1983 की अवधि में स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लि. ने 11.5 लाख टन कोकिंग कोयले का आयात किया है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां । इस्पात कारखानों में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए बढ़िया व मध्यम किस्म के कोकिंग कोयले की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने दो नई

योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दे दी है। इन योजनाओं पर 130·32 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आने का अनुमान है।

Function of narora atomic power project

1826. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the Narora Atomic Project; and

(b) what will be its installed capacity and when it is expected to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Civil works on main plant building are nearing completion. Construction of natural draught cooling towers is in progress. Major nuclear equipment such as calandria, end shields, steam generators and headers are being fabricated at the various manufacturers works. Work on main piping contract is in progress. At present, in physical terms, 69.86 per cent of the work has been completed.

(b) The installed capacity of the station will be 470 MWe. As per the current schedule, completion of the two units at Narora is planned for 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

Heavy water Plants in the Country

1827. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the heavy water plants are located at present;

(b) total requirement of heavy water and whether the present plants are working to their full capacity and are in a position to meet the requirements of the Atomic Power Plants; and

(c) details of plans for setting up more heavy water plants and expanding the capacities of the existing ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Heavy Water Plants are located at:

1. Nangal in Punjab,
2. Kota in Rajasthan,
3. Baroda in Gujarat,
4. Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, and
5. Talcher in Orissa.

The plants at Kota and Talcher are under commissioning.

(b) The requirement of heavy water varies from year to year depending on the commissioning schedule of reactors. The heavy water demand for the current year is 426 metric tonnes. The production of heavy water from the operating plants is lower than their rated capacity for reasons attributable to internal and external factors. As a result, they are not in a position to meet the entire heavy water requirement.

(c) While there are no plants for expending the capacities of the existing Havy Water Plants, two new Heavy Water Plants are being set u pat Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra and at Mannuguru in Andhra Pradesh.

Separate legislation for small scale sector

1828.SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a sepearate legislation for the small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons for introduction such law and how it will benefit the small units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a and (b). Government are awaiting the recommendations of All India Small Scale Industries Board which has constituted a Standing Committee on Policies & Programmes to examine the question of legislation for small scale industries.

Issue of licences and letters of intent

1829. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent issued during the year 1982, State-wise;

(b) the number of industrial licences issued during the year 1982 State-wise; and

(c) the number of licences issued for setting up of industries in backward districts in each State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) to (c). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The State-wise Break-up of Number of Letters of Intent (LIS) and Industrial Licences (ILS) issued during the years 1982 and the Share of Backward districts of each State. Therein.

State	No. of LIS issued during 1982		No. of ILs issued during 1982	
	Total	Share of Backward Areas	Total	Share of Backward Areas
1. Andhra Pradesh	66	47	26	9
2. Andaman & Nicobar	..	..		..
3. Arunachal Pradsh	1	1	..	..
4. Assam	5	4	1	1
5. Bihar	22	12	9	4
6. Chandigarh	1	..	3	4
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	1	..	4
8. Delhi	9	..	7	..
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	9	9	7	7
10. Gujarat	121	63	69	25
11. Himachal Pradesh	15	14	6	5
12. Haryana	66	33	21	4
13. Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	3	2
14. Karnataka	85	40	34	16
15. Kerala	29	15	9	6
16. L.M. & A Islands	..	..		..
17. Madhya Pradesh	63	52	9	5
18. Maharashtra	138	42	95	21
19. Manipur	..	..		
20. Meghalaya	1	4		
21. Mizoram	..	..		
22. Nagaland	1			

1	2	3	4	5
23. Orissa	43	25	10	2
24. Pondicherry	2	2	2	4
25. Punjab	39	20	14	3
26. Rajasthan	55	49	14	9
27. Sikkim	1	1	..	..
28. Tamil Nadu	66	29	41	15
29. Tripura	..	..	..	..
30. Uttar Pradesh	111	62	22	5
31. West Bengal	37	19	27	8
32. State not indicated/more than one State.	29	29	4	3
Total	1043	583	432	145

Constructive jobs Undertaken by HSCL

1830. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. has taken up the building of water supply schemes and the township to house the Nilachal Ispat Nigam at Daitari in Orissa;

(b) if so, when was the construction work entrusted to HSCL; and

(c) when will the construction work be completed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) No. Sir. Only the design and preparation of estimates for the water supply scheme and the temporary township for the Nilachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. at Daitari has been taken up by the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.

(b) The work relating to temporary township at Daitari and water supply scheme was entrusted to HSCL in November, 1982 and December, 1982 respectively.

(c) The construction work is expected to start after approval of design and estimate by the clients.

Restriction on foreigners visiting Sikkim

1831. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Sikkim have recently asked Central Government to relax restrictions on foreigners visiting the State with a view to augment the tourism revenues; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter is being processed.

Setting up of Alumina Plants in the Country

1832. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many alumina plants set up at different places of the country in the Sixth Plan so far;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more such alumina plants during the cuurrent plan period;

(c) if so, the site selected in different States for this purpose; and

(d) the details about the estimated costs of each of those plants and progress made so far in setting up those plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (d). No Alumina Plant has been commissioned in the country during the 6th Plan period. However, National Aluminium Company Limited, a public sector undertaking, is implementing an integrated Alumina-Aluminium Project in Orissa. The capacity of the Alumina plant is 800,000 tonnes per annum and will be located at Damanjodi, Koraput District, Orissa. The approved cost of the Alumina Section is Rs. 320.08 crores.

The Company has appointed Technical consultants for the major activities in which outside assistance is required. Work has started on the sites for this project. Construction of infrastructural facilities is at an advanced stage. Considerable progress has also been made in the ordering of major items of equipment. The entire complex is scheduled to be commissioned during 1985-86.

In addition to the Orissa Project, the possibility of setting up an export-based Alumina Plant in Andhra Pradesh is under examination. A Feasibility Report has been prepared with Soviet assistance for a 6-8 lakhs tonnes per annum Alumina plant. Because of the constraint on rupee resources, the implementation of this plant cannot be taken up immediately. A possible arrangement for financing the project and export of the output, has been under negotiation with the Soviet Union.

Spreading of electronic Industries in Orissa

1833. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given greater emphasis on the spreading of electronic industry;

(b) whether emphasis has been given on setting up of those industries in Orissa in 1983-84;

(c) whether priority would be given on the expansion of television programme in that State;

(d) if so, what are the steps taken for the installation of T.V. transmission in different places of Orissa; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Geographical broad basing over all the States of the country, including Orissa, continues to be an important element of Government's policy for developing the electronics industry.

(b) The principal electronic activity in Orissa today is the manufacture of television sets by the public sector company, Orissa Small Scale Industrial Corporation Ltd. under the brand name "Konark". That Corporation has also been licensed recently for manufacture of VCRs with Monitors. As for the private sector, lists of approvals issueed for the manufacture of electronic items in the small scale and orgnnised sector in Orissa are enclosed as *Annexures I and II respectively*.

(c) to (e). TV service it at present available in Orissa from TV Relay Centre, Sambalpur and low power TV receiver-Cum-relay system, Bhubaneswar. The Sambalpur transmitter telecaste programmes put out by the Base Production

Centre, Cuttack. Bhubaneswar relays programme from Dordarshan Kendra, Delhi via the Satellite. The coverage figures of these transmitters are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Power	Area Coverd (Sq. kms.)	Population Urban	Population Rural	Total	No. of village covered
				(in lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a)	Sambalpur . . .	1 KW	5,000	1.19	6.17	7.36	650
(b)	Bhubaneswar . .	100 Watt	300	2.20	0.12	2.32	108
			5,300	3.39	6.29	9.68	758

Will the setting up of a 10 KW TV Relay Centreat Cuttack during the Sixth Plan, service would become available to an additional area 15,400 sq. kms. with population of 54.24 lakhs (6.29 lakhs urban and 47.95 lakhs rural in 7,200 villages). The districts of Cuttack (80 per cent Puri (65 per cent) and Deenkanal (45 per cent) would be covered. This Relay Centre expected to be commissioned by 1984-85 and is being brought up direct in colour. The transmitting equipment for the Centre has been order with M|s. BEL. Site for the Centre is under acquisition.

Under the Sixth Plan Scheme for TV utilisation of INSAT, TV service would be also made available to 400 villages of Sambalpur, Bolangir and Deenkanal districts with the help of direct reception sets.

In a Perspective Plan (1985—2000) for expansion of TV service in the country, Rourkela has been identified for setting up of TV Relay Centre along the P&T Department's microwave route. Implementation of this Plan would, however, depend on availability of resources and relative priorities.

Statemen-I

List of Approvals Issued for the manufacture of Electronic Items in the Small Scale Sector

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Item	Date of Approval
1	M/s. Electronic India, 5058, Rameswarpatna, Bhubaneswar-2.	Ultrasonic Therapy Units 300 Nos.	29-3-76
2.	M/s. G.M.Time Industries A/M-19, Basanti Colony, Rourkela-769012.	Electronic Quartz controlled Analogue/ Digital Clock & Time Pcs.-5000 Nos.	1-10-8[illegible]
3.	M/s. Orissa Small Scale Indl. Corporaion Ltd., Killa Maidan, Cuttak.	TV Receivers 20,000 Nos.	19-2-73

Statement II

List of Approvals issued for the manufacture of Electronic Items in the Organised Sector

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Item	Location
1.	M/s. Kamalini Mahapatra	Ceramic Capacitors-70 M. Nos.	Bhubaneswar
2.	M/s. Industrial Development Corpn. of Orissa Ltd.	Various types of Connectors-15,00,000 Nos.	-do-
3.	M/s. Industrial promotion & Investment Corporation Ltd.	Electronic Digital Watches-2 Lakh Nos.	-do-
4.	M/s. Industrial Development Corpn. of Orissa Ltd.	Profession Grade Magnetic Tapes & Audio Tapes-450 MRM	-do-
5.	M/s. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation Ltd.	Minicomputer/Microprocessor Based System-Turn over value of Rs. 2.0 crores per annum.	-do-
6.	M/s. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	Cermet Variable Resisters-1.5 M. Nos.	-do-
7.	M/s. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	Al. Electrolytic Capacitors-50 M. Nos	-do-
8.	M/s. Konark TV	VCRs with Monitors-500 Nos.	-do-
9.	M/s. Industrial promotion & Investment Corporation Ltd.	Pre-recorded Cassettes	-do-
10.	M/s. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	Audio Magnetic Tapes (6.35 MM)-2,400 MRM.	-do-
11.	M/s. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	Metallisation on polyester Film etc.-150 Tons.	-do-
12.	M/s. Orissa State Electronic development Corporation Ltd.	Audio Tape Recorders & combination there-of with Radio-60,000 Nos.	Any no. industry Distt. in Orissa.
13.	M/s. Industrial promotion & Investment Corporation Ltd.	Hard Ferrites-12,000 Tons.	Bhubaneswar.
14.	M/s. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	PC Boards-20,000 Sq. Metres.	Any industry Backward Distt. in Orissa.

Per Capita Income and Poverty in the Country

1834. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the G. N. P. and per capita income today;

(b) how many people in the country go to bed halfhungry; and

(c) how many people are halfnaked and how many die for want of shelter and clothing particularly in U.P. and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Gross National Product and the per capita income for 1981-82 have been estimated respectively at Rs. 130795 crores and Rs. 1749.50 at current prices. No estimate has so far been made for 1982-83.

(b) and (c) Though no statistics of this type is kept it is the constant endeavour of both Central and State Governments to formulate and implement development programmes to provide for the basic needs of food, shelter and clothing.

Taking over of KEW Dhanbad

1835. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Kumardhubi Engineering Works in Dhanbad district of Bihar is still lying closed causing extreme misery to the workers in the drought;

(b) whether Bihar Government have passed legislation to take over that factory and to start its operation;

(c) whether the Bill has been pending now with the Centre for months; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in the approval of the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d): The Government is aware of the closure of the Kumardhubi Engineering Works. The Bihar Legislature passed a Bill for its taking over. The Government of Bihar sent it for Presidents assent in August, 1982. Some of the provisions of the Bill need clarification and further consideration by the State Government. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Value of properties stolen from Bokaro Steel Ltd.

1836. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) details of the amount and value of the properties stolen from Bokaro Steel Ltd. in 1982;

(b) whether there has been any enquiry into any of the incidents of pilferage in Bokaro Steel Plant, if so, the findings;

(c) whether any action has been taken against any one; and

(d) whether it is a fact that even General Manager, Works was arrested in 1981 in connection with the pilferage, if so, steps taken on that, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) The value of properties stolen from Bokaro Steel Plant during the year 1982 was Rs. 23,55,000/-.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. 34 persons have been chargesheeted by the Police. Cases involving 5 persons are under Police investigation and 24 persons have been chargesheeted for Departmental proceedings.

(d) Yes, Sir. The matter was investigated by the State CID and the charges levelled against the General Manager (Works) could not be proved and were dropped.

Plan outlay for 1983-84

1837. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Plan Ooutlay for 1983-84 for Delhi;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the outlay in view of the need for development schemes and manifold improvement in Delhi and fast expending population of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The total outlay for the Annual Plan of Delhi for 1983-84 has been fixed at Rs. 250 crores keeping in view the need for development schemes and the manifold improvement in Delhi and the fast expanding population of Delhi.

(c) The details of the Annual Plan of Delhi may be found in the Plan Budget document of the Government of India for 1983-84 which has been presented to Parliament on the 28th February 1983.

Distinction in life style of tribals and Scheduled Castes

1838. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered distinct and different types of living, customs, costumes and dialects of tribal people than those of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them are leading primitive life; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect their culture and bring them to the main national stream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Government are aware of the distinct and different types of culture, language and way of living of the tribal people.

(b) Certain tribal groups are more backward and 71 such groups have been identified for special attention for their development.

(c) The policy of the Government is to undertake tribal development programmes for their socio-economic development without interfering in their way of life and to enable them to advance along the lines of their own genius towards the national mainstream.

Resources gap among States

1839. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the State-wise resources gap and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Presumably, the question relates to the current year 1982-83. The final position in this regard would become known only after the close of the year. All the State Governments except five expect to end the year without any deficit. In the case of these five, which are listed below, deficits are anticipated as shown against each.

Anticipated deficit at the end of 1982-83.

	(Rs. Crores)
1. Haryana	15.00
2. Punjab	14.00
3. Manipur	1.25
4. Meghalaya	4.00
5. Sikkim	0.52

In these cases, this anticipated deficit has been taken into account in computing the resources for the next year's Annual Plan.

Alumina Industry facing global recession

1840. SHRI A. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given serious thought to the prospect of exporting the huge amount of alumina to be produced by the State-owned National Aluminium Company now coming up with French collaboration;

(b) whether it is a fact that the project has been undertaken at a time when the aluminium industry is facing global recession with multi-national giants pulling out of their smelting operations in the third world; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the amount of foreign exchange involved therein as well as the time by when this project is likely to be operated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The Aluminium Complex of the National Aluminium Company Limited contemplates production of 800,000 tonnes of alumina and 218,000 tonnes of aluminium. The project will have exportable surplus of 375,000 tonnes of alumina.

Whereas it is a fact that the aluminium industry in the world has suffered a recession, there are indications of early recovery. The Company is already in contact with a number of prospective foreign buyers for tying up long-term contracts for alumina export. Aluminium produced by the Company will meet the domestic demand and no export of aluminium is contemplated.

(c) The sanctioned project cost of the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Complex is Rs. 1242.4 crores, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 167.5 crores (based on first quarter 1980 prices). The project is scheduled to be commissioned in 1985-86.

Steps taken to settle issues pending in JCM

1841. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to settle all the issues pending in the Joint Consultative Machinery for the last several years;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Besides National Council, many Departmental Councils and office regional councils have met during the last several years to discuss and negotiate settlement of issues before such joint councils. A large number of meetings of sub-committees of the National Council, Committee of Ministers and the Standing Committee of the Staff Side of the National Council have also been convened to arrive at negotiated settlement. In addition, the Staff Side members have occasionally been invited to have formal and informal meetings with the Chairman of the National Council (Cabinet Secretary), Finance Secretary, Personnel Secretary etc. in a bid to settle the pending issues. Through all these steps many significant issues pending in the JCM have in fact been settled.

Representation to Ethnic Groups in Sikkim Legislature

1842. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Sikkim suggested certain steps for ensuring representation to all ethnic groups in the Sikkim Legislature; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to all these suggestions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Governor of Sikkim had made some proposals on the subject. Two writ petitions one by Shri R. C. Poudyal, President Sikkim Congress (R) and another by Shri Somnath Poudyal challenging the provisions of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 1980 are pending in the Supreme Court of India. The outcome of these writ petitions is awaited.

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए मोम का कोटा

1843. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के लिए आयातित मोम का कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया था ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीर भद्र सिंह): आयातित मोम की आपूर्ति के लिए कोई नियतांश (कोटा) नहीं निर्धारित किया गया है । किन्तु वर्ष 1981 में उत्तर प्रदेश को 125 मी. टन आयातित पैराफिन मोम की मात्रा आवंटित की गई थी । आयातित और विदेशी मोम का अलग अलग आवंटन 1981 की अंतिम तिमाही में समाप्त कर दिया गया था ।

Third expedittion to Antaretica

1844. SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ocean Development Department is planning third expedition to the Antarctica; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Plans to send third expedition to Antarctica will be considered on the basis of experience obtained from the second expedition to Antarctica which is likely to return in the last week of March, 1983.

Setting up of Sea Weed industries

1845. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that marine scientists (Times of India, dated 9 November, 1982) have discovered a liquid fertiliser from a sea weed and if so, the details of total quantity so far made and used in the field and results of these extensive trials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a protein rich 'ulva' has also been discovered and if so, full details thereof; and

(c) whether any plans are afoot to set up a viable sea weed industry in order to exploit these discoveries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. A laboratory process for preparing liquid sea-weed fertiliser (LSF) has been developed on a laboratory scale using the brown sea-weeds named Sargassum. This is made into a dehydrated solid form which can be dissolved in cold war at the point of use. It contains many trace elements important for plant nutrition. Experiments are in progress to see its usefulness for crop and feed plants.

(b) Yes, Sir. A marine green alga "Ulva" has been found to be rich in protein and a laboratory scale technique to extract protein from the alga has been worked out. The extracted protein is to be tested for palatability and toxicity.

(c) The work is in a preliminary laboratory stage. The question of setting up seaweed industry to exploit these discoveries will be considered at an appropriate stage.

Person Arrested in Delhi for False Transport Permits

1846. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 18 January, 1983 Delhi Police has arrested a person on the charges of forgery and cheating for making false transport permits, licences, forging bank receipts and insurance forms etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in Hindustan Times dated 20 January, 1983 to the effect that this cheat used to pay about Rs. 10,000|- to Rs. 20,000|- to policemen of his area every month;

(d) if so, whether any details have been obtained from the cheat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. One T. Mohd., alongwith four of his associates, was arrested on 18-1-83 on the charge of foargery and cheating by making false transport permits, licences, bank drafts etc. A number of stamps and profermae pertaining to transport authorities have been recovered from them.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e): During investigation it has not come to notice that the accused used to pay any money to the Police.

Quit Goa movement

1847. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain extremists in Goa launched a "Quit Goa" movement against non-Goans working in that territory;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to provide a sense of security among non-Goans in the territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c): The port town of Vasco-da-Gama has a sizeable population of workers hailing from the neighbouring States, such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala etc. and these workers have been engaged in various semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. Most of this labour force has been living in shanties and juggi-jhopries in slums. A number of unauthorised constructions have also come up on Government land.

It has been reported by Goa Administration that tension had developed between the local population and these workers particularly over the encroachments on Government land. They formed organisations to promote their respective interests. In the first week of November 1982 there were incidents of arson, looting and burning of huts. By the timely action of the local Administration normalcy was restored soon. Due to the disturbances about 5000 workers let for the neighbouring districts. With the assurance of the Administration of complete safety of life and property, about 75 per cent of these people have since returned to their place of work. A comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of the slum dwellers is being designed by the UT Administration.

Resettlement of Ex-servicemen in Great Nicobar Islands

1848. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item that appeared in Times of India, dated 31 January, 1983 under the caption 'Great Nicobar Settlers disillusioned';

(b) whether it is a fact the scheme for resettling ex-servicemen in Great Nicobar Islands is in jeopardy; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to correct the situation and arrange for remunerative marketing of produce of the settlers and by setting up small post harvest technological industries such as canning etc. and other cottage industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, please.

(b) and (c) There has been improvement in the inter-Island shipping services between Port Blair and Great Nicobar since last year. In addition to the two ships already plying, a new ship has been commissioned and these make about 3 trips per month and are available for the transportation of passengers as well as the produce from the Island. Another vessel is likely to be delivered in July, 1983. A Banking-*cum*-Hospital-*cum*-Postal ship is also proposed to be added to fleet and is presently under construction.

With the establishment of projects of Defence, Fisheries and Harbour Development the local market for vegetables is increasing correspondingly and is likely to improve further in the future. Naval authorities have been requested to procure their requirements for vegetables in Kamorta and other islands from Great

Nicobar and have been doing so. Some enterprising settlers have established a saw mill and flour mill and others are being encouraged to take up cottage industries based on local resources.

दिल्ली में हरिजनों को जाति प्रमाण-पत्र

1849. **श्री एन. ई. होरो:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपायुक्त, दिल्ली के कार्यालय से हरिजनों को जाति के प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या केवल बाल्मिकि समुदाय के लोगों के मामलों में जारी जाति प्रमाण-पत्रों में एक अपमानजनक शब्द "चूहड़ा" लिखा जाता है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) हरिजन मजदूर जागृति-पंचायत, बलजीत नगर ने उनसे और प्रधान मंत्री से तथा अनेक समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से इस "चूहड़ा" शब्द को हटाने का आग्रह किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो अनुरोधों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ङ) इस अपमानजनक शब्द "चूहड़ा" को हटाने के लिए सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है और इसे कब तक हटा दिया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाल रंजन सरकर): (क) उपायुक्त, दिल्ली के कार्यालय से अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए जाते हैं ।

(ख) संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) (संघ शासित क्षेत्र) आदेश, 1951 (सी.ओ. 32) की अनुसूची, भाग-1 दिल्ली के तहत अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल की गयी जातियों के नामों में 11-चोहड़ा (मेहतर) और 12-चूहड़ा (बाल्मिकी) हैं इन प्रविष्टियों के आधार पर अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(घ) और (ङ) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341(2) और 342(2) की दृष्टि से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची से ऐसे अपमानजनक शब्द हटाने के साथ कोई शब्द संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा जोड़ा या हटाया जा सकता है । सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में प्रस्तावित विस्तृत संशोधन के लिये कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है और इसके लिये अनुसूचित जाति आदेश की अनुसूचियों से "चोहड़ा (मेहतर)" और चूहड़ा (बाल्मिकी) जैसे अपमानजनक शब्द हटाने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन समेत संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से टिप्पणियां मांगी हैं । इस प्रक्रिया को शीघ्रता से पूरी करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

1850. **श्री रामादतार शास्त्री :**
श्री अनन्त रामुलु मल्लु :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मूल्यों में वृद्धि के आधार पर समय-समय पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों, पेंशन भोगियों और कारखानों के श्रमिकों के महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मूल्यों में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संगठन और इसकी राज्य यूनिटों ने अपनी पेंशन को प्रतिमाह 300 रु. से बढ़ाकर 500 रु. करने की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उनकी मांग स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. शंकटसुब्बय्या) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार को विभिन्न संगठन से समय-समय पर अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहे हैं जिनमें स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन बढ़ाने के सुझाव हैं । स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनकी विधवा पत्नियों को पेंशन में 1-8-80 से 100/- रु. मासिक वृद्धि की गई थी । इसके अतिरिक्त, दिवंगत स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की अविवाहित पुत्रियों को भी, प्रत्येक को 50/- रु.

मासिक पेंशन दी जा रही है लेकिन यह विधवा पत्नी और अविवाहित पुत्रियों के लिए कुल मिलाकर 300/- रू. से अधिक नहीं होगी । अधिकांश राज्यों की पेंशन (केन्द्रीय पेंशन, यदि कोई हो, के अतिरिक्त) को अदायगी के लिए और डाक्टरी इलाज, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति, भिन्न-भिन्न प्रयोजनों इत्यादि हेतु एकमुश्त भुगतान जैसे अन्य लाभों की स्वीकृति के लिए अपनी योजनाएं हैं । अखिल भारतीय प्रतिष्ठा के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के पात्र मामलों में अधिक रकम 500/- रू. मासिक स्वीकृत की जाती है ।

Policy Regarding Colour TV Telecast

1851. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Working Group of Secretaries was asked by Government to draw up the colour TV policy and to expedite its report in view of the great public interest in colour TV sparked by the Asiad telecast in colour;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the report has been submitted to Government; and

(d) if so, the details regarding its recommendations and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI) M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) (a) and (b): A Committee of Secretaries was set up by the Government to examine the industrial licensing and technology policy for the manufacture of colour TV receivers.

(c) and (d) Based on the report submitted by the Committee, Government have finalised its policy on licensing/approval of capacities for manufacture of Colour TV sets. That policy has been laid on the Table of the House on February 25, 1983.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Please give me a patient hearing.

I am raising a very important issue which has been agitating the minds of the Members of this House for the last two or three days. Production of a revolver by Mr. Dandavate in the House has broken to Smithereens all security arrangements in the House and in this House the Prime Minister, Ministers, M.Ps are there. I would like to know what foolproof arrangements of security you are making for future.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The Home Minister is here. What action has he taken for illegally possesing a weapon? Let him make a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You can satisfy him only by expelling me from the House. Only that will satisfy him.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): You gave the ruling yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He does not understand the language of grace.

MR. SPEAKER: We tackled this problem in the last two days. I am seized of the situation. I am responsible for the safety of this House and the Members and for the dignity of the House as well. I have to undertake every precaution and I have asked the Home Minister to be vigilant about this thing so that nothing untoward happens in this House.

श्री मॉलक एम. एम. ए. खां (एटा): लाइसेंस दिलवा दीजिए । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of 'licensed' or 'unlicensed'. Even a stick cannot be brought without my permission.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) ** . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't Nothing of what he said should go on regard. This is not what it is. This is wrong.

**Not recorded.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: दंडवते जी ने रिग्रेट कर लिया और आप ने अपनी रूलिंग दे दी । उस के बाद भी यह मामला उठाया जा रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER : We have accepted that. We have already done it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): You have already clarified. you have given ruling. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have closed that chapter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot undo a wrong by doing another wrong. This is a very bad thing. I will not allow this to happen.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: A Member has the right . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You have got no such right. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप ने अपनी रूलिंग दे दी । फिर यह क्या हो रहा है । . . . (व्यवधान): . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am not talking about that thing now. Please sit down. What I am talking about is for the future. I am not talking about the past. That is finished. I am talking about the future. That is what I am trying to do. Why don't you understand certain things? Whatever it is, even if a stick, is to be brought, that has to be brought with my permission. That is what Mr. Halder has done.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): You have allowed me to bring it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; I have.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it that whatever is applicable to stick is applicable to lipstick also?

MR. SPEAKER: For future I am taking every precaution. I have asked the Home Minister to be vigiliant because I cannot take any chance with the security and dignity of this House.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about the law and order situation in Delhi?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My second submission was about the action taken by the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: That is something else. That concerns Home Ministry. I am not concerned.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Please direct him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot order anybody.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Yesterday, you remember, Sir, after Mr. Dalbir Singh placed that Notification on the Table of the House; you were kind enough to say that you would allow a debate...

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me a notice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't have to mention it here. I am already committed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): What I am going to mention now is very important Kindly give me a patient hearing. You were kind enough to allow me to raise one matter under 377.

It is about refugees coming from Assam to West Bengal. You must have seen in the newspapers that the West Bengal Assembly has passed a resolution. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and West Bengal.....

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या हो रहा है ?

Why are you shooting...I will also listen to you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will you please allow me to make a humble submision, Sir?....

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Home Minister and not for ne.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am mentioning a very human problem.

MR. SPEAKER: It is always for the Government....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Thousands of refugees are coming. What is the reaction of the Central Government about the refugees?.... (*Interruptions*) This is a national problem ...Up till now the Central Government has done nothing...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record of whatever he says.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to you. I have allowed Mr. Dandavate to Speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For the last one year I have been raising one issue. You are in possesion of that issue. A year back....

MR. SPEAKER: What is that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is in your possesion. When Mr. Antulay was Chief Minister, a privilege motion against me was brought in the Assembly it is pending with you. You have told me that because the matter is pending there...

MR. SPEAKER: You are a Seasoned parliamentarian. Why should you not discuss with me?... You can discuss with me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is why I am telling you.

MR. SPEAKER : At certain times you do something which is distressing when you unnecessarily raise matters. You can come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The matter is cleared in the Assembly. It should be cleared here also.

MR. SPEAKER: You can see me. We can talk it over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Everything is in the private sector, nothing is in the public sector.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर, विगत दो सत्रों में, आप को याद होगा कि पिछले सत्र और उसके पहले सत्र में भी सरकार की तरफ से यह अश्योरेंस किया गया था कि कंपिटेशन फीस . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मत कीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कहा है कि मैं आप की बात सुन रहा हूं । आप बैठ जाइये ।

(व्यवधान)

ऐसे कैसे सुन सकता हूं ।

I am not going to listen to you.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सरकार की तरफ से यह अश्योरेंस दिया गया है कि वे इसे हटा देंगे । सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिसीजन भी आ गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to do it. Please give a motion. Not allowed.

ऐसा मत कीजिए, कालिंग अटेंशन के सवाल उठा कर किसी बात पर आप सरकार को झुकाया करते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठिये ।

(व्यवधान)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not answerable for all these things.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am raising a very important tribal issue.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that? Have you given any notice?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: No, Sir. I am making a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of submission. Not allowed.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): गावों में मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है . . .

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: क्या आपने कोई मोशन दिया है, नोटिस दिया है ?

Is there anything else you have given? . . . .No question. You please give a call attention but don't mention it here. Not allowed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार ने किरासीन तेल के दाम तो बढ़ा दिये हैं . . . **(व्यवधान)** सुन तो लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नोटिस दे दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठा रहा हूं । आंध्रप्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ, चुनाव होने के बाद वहां पर आतंक का वातावरण बना हुआ है । आंध्रप्रदेश के एक गांव . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल आया था।

. . . .

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है **(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject, I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narain Dutt Tiwary—papers to be laid.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, Industries (Develepoment and Regulations) Act, and Review on and Report of Hindustan Photo films Mfg. Co., Ltd., Octamund and National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad for 81-82.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 202 (Hindi and English version) publishhed in Gazette of India dated the Ist January, 1983 containing Order making certain amendments to the order published in Notification, No. S.O. 797(E) dated the 12th November, 1981, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5942/83].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 745(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs. Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 763(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management

**Not recorded.

of Messrs. Plyboard Industries Limited, Pampore, Jammu, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 772 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs. Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, Delhi, beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 778(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs. Somasundram Super Spinning Mills, Muthanendal, Tamil Nadu, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5943/83]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English version) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See No.* LT-5944/83].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1981/82 [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5945/83]

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5946/83].

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU (Nagarkurnool): Sir, I have given notice under section 193 regarding atrocities on Harijans.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करने के बाद उपस्थित नहीं होते । मैंने सवाल एडमिट किया था, सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं होते तो क्या मैं जिम्मेदार हूं ?

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: I am not the person who put the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Somebody must have been there. What can I do? I cannot allow you like this.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: I have given notice.. You were pleased to assure this House that you will allow half-an-hour discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON PADWAJ NAIDU HIMALAYAN ZOLOGICAL PARK, DARJEELING, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF IMMUNOLOGY, AND SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY, TRIVENDRAM, FOR 1981-82 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNALOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVE-

LOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited, Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5947|3]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Natoinal Institute of Immunology for year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Immunology for the year 1981-82 (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5948|83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the Accounts of the Sree Chitra Pirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala, for the year 1981-82

(b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5948|83].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 (b) reasons for delay in laying the pepares mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5950|83].

Annual Report of and Review on Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for 1981-82 and Review etc. on Bharat Opthalrie GKlass, Ltd., Durgapur for 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5951|83].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Opthalalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-5952|83].

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आंध्रप्रदेश में तेलगूदेशम के लोगों ने आतंक मचा रखा है । हरिजन-आदिवासी आतंकित हैं । एक गांव में 86 घर जला दिए गए हैं, इसमें कई हरिजनों की मौत हुई है । अगर उनको संरक्षण नहीं दिया जाएगा तो भविष्य में और घटनाएं घट सकती हैं । **(व्यवधान)**

अगर मेरी बात नहीं सुनी जाती है तो मैं वाक-आउट करता हूं । **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये, मिस्टर रामस्वरूप राम, मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं । आप मेरी बात सुनिए । सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं? आपका सवाल था, लेकिन उस वक्त किसी ने सवाल नहीं उठाया । अब आप हाफ एन आवर का नोटिस दे दीजिए, मैं उस पर चर्चा करवा दूंगा ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : ठीक है ।

Thirty-Second Report of U.P.S.C., for 1-4-81 to 31.3.82. Annual Report etc. of Central Civil Services Sports Control Board, New Delhi for 1981-82, etc

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Thirty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Union Public Service Commission, for the period from 1st April 1981 to 31st March, 1982, under article 323(1) of the Constitution.

[Place in Library. *See* No. LT-5953/83].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Civil Services Sports Control Board, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Civil Services Sport Control Board, New Delhi, for the year 1981--82. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5954/83).

(3)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5955/83].

Annual Report etc. of Central Board for the Preetion and Control of Wofer Polution, Notification ending

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, on behalf of Shri Digvijay Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year ended the 31st March, 1982 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. 5956/83].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-fourth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Sir, the Home Minister is prepared to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not asked him. I have got nothing to do with it. For me it is closed.

अब इसमें मेरा कुछ नहीं है ।

(*Interruptions*)

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported order of Government reducing retirement age of LIC employees from 60 year to 58 years.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> 'The reported order of the Government reducing the retirement age of the employees of Life Insurance Corporation of India from 60 years to 58 years.'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government Policy in the matter of the age of retirement is well-defined. The age of retirement of employees is 58 years except for special categories like Defence personnel and scientists. In line with the policy, in 1976, Government decided that the age of retirement in financial institutions should also be 58 years. This decision has been implemented for officers especially those who have been recruited after nationalisation. The practice, however, differs in respect of other categories of employees due to various agreements entered into by the managements with their Class III and IV employees.

2. As far as the Insurance Industry is concerned, the age of retirement of officers recruited after nationalisation is 58 years, both in the Life Insurance Corporation of India and in the General Insurance Corporation of India, In the General Insurance Corporation of India the age of retirement of new entrants for other categories, viz., Class III and IV, was made 58 years in 1980. It had not been possible to take similar action in respect of employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India because of protracted litigation. This anomaly has since been removed and Government has notified rules prescribing the retirement age of 58 years for Class III and IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, vide Government Notification No. 96(E) dated the 22nd February, 1983 (Copy annexed)—[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6032/83].

12.17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As we had expected, the Government has made a statement which shows their hostility towards labour. The decision of the Government is another manifestation of its anti-labour attitude and its hostility towards LIC employees and its major trade union, namely, the All India Insurance Employees' Association.

It is necessary to trace in brief outline the history during the recent past of the calculated attempts made by the Central Government and the LIC Management to deprive the employees of LIC of their rights. A settlement was lawfully entered into by the LIC management with its employees, with the concurrence of the Central Government by means of collective bargaining. In 1974 this solemn agreement was entered into between the LIC and the All India Insurance Employees' Association and other Associations.

That was a package deal, dealing with terms and conditions of service, age of retirement, pay scales, payment of bonus.

etc. As has been found by the Supreme Court also, it was a package deal entered into by the L.I.C. and the Central Government.

That was the period when, if I remember right, Mr. Y. B. Chavan was the Finance Minister and Mr. Raghunatha Reddy, the Labour Minister.

The Central Government, at that level, approved of the settlement. If I am not mistaken, they expressed their great happines that an agreement had been arrived at between the LIC employees and the LIC itself through the intervetion of the Government.

Even before its three year term was over in 1977, attempts were made since the promulgation of emergency to scuttle this settlement and to take away from the employees their right of getting bonus dearness allowance and other facilities.

If I may remind the House, in 1976, a law was passed which was called as 'LIC (Modification of Settlement) Act.'

In one of the blackest days of our country, a solemn agreement was sought to be nullified by passing a law called the Life Insurance Corporation (Modification of Settlement) Act, 1976 whereby two provisions of the settlement were deleted. One provision of the Clause in the Agreement, which was entered into order the Industrial Disputes Act, was sought to be deleted, by which payment of bonus which was agreed at the rate of 15 per cent was removed. Against that, the employees went to Court and in 1978, after the Emergency was over, the matter came up before the Court and the Supreme Court, in the judgement delivered by seven Judges of the Supreme Court, unanimously struck down the law called the Life Insurance Corporation (Modification of Settlement) Act, 1976 and it was declared as *ultra vires* of the Constitution of India.

Sir, with your permission I would like to read out certain portions of the judgement of the Supreme Court because the matter is important and it may not be looked into in isolation or forgetting the recent past history. The Supreme Court Judge Justice Bhagwati, who delivered the leading judgement, had described the 1976 Act in these words:—

> "This unusual piece of legislation was enacted by Parliament during the emergency at a time when there could hardly be any effective debate or discussion and it sought to render ineffective a solemn and deliberate Settlement arrived at between the Life Insurance Corporation and four different associations of its employees for payment of cash borus. It is necessary, in order to appreciate the various contentions arising in the writ petitions to recapitulate briefly the facts leading up to the enactment of the Life Insurance Corporation (Modification of Settlement) Act, 1976. ."

So, it was criticised in that manner by the Supreme Court and Justice Bhagwati also held that this agreement had been arrived at after considerable negotiations between the L. I. C. employees and the L. I: C; and the judgement says—

> "The Life Insurance Corporation carried on negotiations with these association between July 1973 and January 1974 at which there was free and frank exchange of views in regard to various matters including the obligation of the Life Insurance Corporation to the Policyholders and the community and ultimately these negotiations culminated in a Settlement dated January 24, 1974 between the Life Insurance Corporation and these associations."

So, that was important and its approval by the Central Government was also noted by the Supreme Court. Then an attempt was made to scuttle the provision regarding bonus by issuing departmental Circulars which was resisted by the All India Insurance Employees Association and its protest has also been noted by the Supreme Court in its judgement. I will only go through the portions which are strictly relevant for our purpose. Here it is also necessary to quote the observations of the Chief Justice Beg. Mr. Beg was the Chief Justice then. He referred to the Directive Principles. Although Directive Principles

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

are not enforceable as such, he observed as follows:—

"They have the life and froge of fundamentals. The best way in which they can be, without being directly enforced, given viality and effect in Courts of law is to use them criteria of reasonableness, and, therefore, of validity, as we have been doing. That if progress towards goals found in Articles in 39 and 43 are desired, there should not be any curtailment of wage rates arbitrarily without disclosing any valid reason for it as is the case here. It is quite reasonable, in my opinion, to submit that the measure which seeks to deprive workers of the benefits of a settlement arrived at and assented to by the Central Government, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, should not be set at naught by an Act designed to defeat a particular settlement."

That was the observation of the Chief Justice of India.

Justice Bhagwati delivered the majority judgement. that attempt failed during the Emergency by a Statute to take away the right to bonus. then, Sir, we succeeded in the Supreme Court. I had the great privilege of appearing for the employees.

Then, by issuance of notifications and orders, the second attempt was made. The employees had to go again upto the Supreme Court, they were forced to go. There also, the Supreme Court, by a majority judgement, delivered by Justice Krishna Iyer, expressly held that those attempts to nullify the settlement were not permitted in law and those notifications and circulars were quashed by the Supreme Court. and it was held that although the three year period of the agreement from the year 1974 to 1977 expired, the terms and conditions of the agreement still continued to be valid as part of the contract of service. They became engrafted in the terms and conditions of services and they could not be altered without a proper and valid legislation, or industrial award or arbitration. The Supreme Court observed in its judgement:

"Once the earlier contract is extinguished and fresh conditions of services, are created by the award in a settlement, the inevitable consequence is that even though the period of operation and the span of life binding force expired on the notice to terminate the contract being given, the said contract continues to govern the relationship between the parties until a new agreement by a settlement of statutory contract by force of award takes place."

I am placing this before the House to emphasise that the agreement solemly entered into; it had the approval of the Central Government at the highest level of the Finance Minister, and then an attempt has been made to scuttle that agreement.

Again in 1981, they passed an Ordinance which was converted into a statute, and in 1982 the Supreme Court said that now under the new Act of 1981, they could change the terms and conditions of services in respect of bonus. That was the Nachane case. The earlier cases were of Pathak and Manchanda case, and of G K Bahadur and Chandershekhar Bose. In Nachane's case, the Supreme Court ultimately gave permission to them to change the condition regarding bonus.

Then, the other onslaught has started again. Now, the age of retirement has been altered. I will come to that, but before that that it is essential to assert what has been the role and constribution of the employees of LIC for the development and and improvement of the LIC as a whole. I have got with me the report of the Chairman, L. I. C. for the year 1981-82. I have got the other figures also. I wil take the liberty of this House to place a few facts, which would make things clear. In 1955, the total new business was Rs.260 crores; in 1974-75 when the agreement was entered into, it became Rs. 4895 crores. And from 1974-75 to 1980-81, it has gone to Rs. 10,197 crores. So far as the number of policies in force is concerned, it has gone up from 48 lakhs in 1955 to 236.57 crores in 1981-82. Life fund which was Rs. 3033 crores in 1974-75, when the settlement was entered, is now Rs. 7562 crores. I do not know whether the Minister wants to take the credit.

that he himself got it done, or for the officers alone. Net addition to insurance fund, which was Rs. 702 crores in 1979-80 has become Rs. 922 crores in 1981-82.

And you will see, the other figures are very important. During these 27 years the new business has increased by 34 times; life fund has increased by 18 times; the total income has increased by 13 times. This is the achievement of the Corporation. Now, Sir, what is the ratio of expenses for salaries and Allowances to total income? In 1974-75 the expenses for Salaries and Allowances to the total income were 13.48 per cent. It came down to 10.02, 9.20, 8.95. Now, it is 6.2 per cent. Therefore, expenditure on account of the employees is going down. It has come down by more than half since 1974-75. Kindly see the total number of Class III and Class IV employees. In 1974-75 their number was 46,130. In 1981-82, it has come down to 45,502. Now, due to whose service or effort have these results beene achieved? This has to be answered. I would like to know whether the Government think that this type of development and expansion has been possible without the willing cooperation and dedicated service of the employees or not? I would also like to know whether they claim that the Government carried out some magic and made this achievement? Sir, the latest Report of the Chairman says:

> "The emost significant achievement is in the field of claims settlement. We have brought down the ratio of outstanding claims to claims payable to 14.35 per cent from the perevious pear's figure to 18.49 per cent, which compares favourably with the best in the Western countries."

Sir, the LIC employees are abused right and left every day as if no work is being done. Sir, this is the Chairman's own admission that the position of claims settlement is much better than the best in the Western countries. Sir, the Chairman's Report has also said:

> "These are the noteworthy achievements. What is important is that these results have been produced with utmost economy. This is reflected in bringing down our renewal expense ratio to 11.75 per cent from the previous year's figure of 12.62 per cent, which is the lowest in the history of the Corporation and well below the statutory limit of 15 per cent. The overall expense ratio has also gone down to 23.37 per cent from the previous year's figure of 24.24 per cent and is now comparable with that noted in many of the West-known Insurance companies in the West and Japan. The renewal expense ratio is not taken note of in these countries."

Sir, the premium income has exceeded Rs. 1,000 crore mark for the first time reaching a record of Rs. 1,092.90 crores. The Life Fund has risen to Rs. 7,562.61 crores—a 13.87 per cent increase. These arce the achievements and we are very happy and proud of these.

Sir, yesterday we got the Public Enterprises Survey from the Government of India—Bureau of Public Enterprises, 1981-82, Volume I, where they have given the figures of Life Insurance Corporation's Achievements etc. Sir, I am not giving further details, but I cannot resist reading one paragraph of it, which is extremely important. It says:

> "Ratio of expense on Management to Premium income: The Commission to agents was 8.01 in 1980-81. It has gone down to 7.8 per cent.
>
> Salaries and other benefits to all Employees: In 1980-81, it was 13.56 per cent. It has come down to 12.81 per cent."

Sir, the overall ratio has come down; renewal expense ratio has come down. And you will also see, Sir, the claims settlement has achieved a unique record.

Now, larger number of claims are being settled than even presented during a particular year. The backlog is being cleared Outstandings have come down from 1.72 lakhs in 1980-81 to 1.51 lakhs in 1981-82. This is what the Chairman himself has noted.

So, this is the contribution of the employees. What is the attitude of the Governmenet? Kindly see the statement itself. It says that the Government's policy about retirement is well-defined. We would like to know when this policy was evolved.

AN. HON. MEMBER. During emergency.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In evolving this policy, did Government take note of the solemn agreement with the employees of one of the biggest public undertakings in India. To preserve that settlement, the employees had to fight hard; and they succeeded twice before the supreme Court. Supreme Court upheld the legality of this agreement and emphasied that the Directive Principles of States Policy as contained in the Constitution of India necessitated that without any discussion, without any valid reason Government of India LIC should not change these rules, regulations and terms and conditions of service.

This is the only crime they have committed. A settlement had been arrived at. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when this policy was evolved. Now they say: so far as the LIC employees are concerned, we could not implement this policy, which was implemented so far as officers were concerned, due to various protracted litigations. Now, who forced the employees to go to court? You enter into a solemn agreement. You change arbitrarily one clause or the other; you do not take the employees into confidence, you do not enter into a dialogue with them. They are treated as if they do not exist, as if the entire glory of LIC's development is attributed, during the Emergency, to the Ministers or some hand-picked officers. And the Supreme Court rejected Government's attempts repeatedly.

Next, they have made it 58 years, so far as officers are concerned, and they call it an anomaly. It is the most objectionable part of the statement. Even the Ministers have given up thinking on these lines. Whatever is written out by the officers is being read out and trotted out here. What is the anomaly? The anomaly was that you entered into a solemn agreement that the retirement age would be 60 years; you change it arbitrarily without discussion. And you say that what you have subsequently decided should be the proper retirement age. So, the earlier agreed age of retirement is an anomaly. This is the attitude; that is why I say this nothing but an anti-labour and anti-employee attitude. There is no discussion. The employees are treated as if they are the enemies of the society. They are giving as much of their blood and sweat as any others, for the development of this country, and for the development of LIC. And I read those figures, only to emphasie the contribution made by the officers and by the employees, particularly Class III and IV employees, for the great achievement and great progress of the LIC, which compares very favoutably with even the records of the Western countries where supposedly they have got a sophisticated method of functioning, with all the machines etc.

The result is that they are saying: this retirement age will apply only to those employees who will be appointed on or after the commencement of these rules. For 45,000 employees, the retirement age is 60. Now you start evolving a new class of employees who will have a different retirement age, in the same organisation. So far as the existing employees are concerned, Government has not got the courage to reduce their age of retirement. That is the impression that we have. But we find that for persons appointed on or after the date of commencement of these rules which is 22nd or 24th February, there will be a separate age of retirement. How do you expect a proper and integrated functioning, when a set of employees will have to work under different conditions of service, under different retirement age?

Suddenly, suppose you decide to reduce the age of the judges. On the same bench, there are judges who retire at the age of 65 in the Supreme Court while others retire at the age of 60 or 62. Is this the way to keep the morale of an organisation? Is this the way to integrate or bring about fusion in the activities of the employees in any organisation? Therefore, our charge is that this is nothing but a calculated attack on the LIC employees, because they have been courageously, lawfully and successfully challenging the attacks on their terms and conditions of service, on the settlement arrived at by the government; and that is why they are trying to victimise the employes, creating dissension among them which we resist.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the government held any discussion with any of these employees' Organisations, particularly the majority organisations represented by All India Insurance Employees Association and other associations. We don't want anybody to be left out. Was there any discussion at any point of time held; if not, why not? Are you not by this changing one of the agreed terms and conditions of service, namely, 60 years for retirement? Now you are changing it with regard to subsequent recruits, but you are definitely changing the terms because the agreement is to apply to subsequent appointees also. For subsequent appointees, this agreement is not being made applicable. You did not discuss with them and you create different classes of employees doing identical, similar jobs. Is this the policy of the government? We are aware that they call themselves to be friends of the working class. But starting from NSA, ESMA and what not, there have been a series of attacks going on against the workers and this is another. Apparently, this seems to be removing an anomly, but what is apparent is not the real state of affair. If we dig up the surface, we will find the ugly face of the anti-labour attitude by which this government wishes to govern. I also ask the Minister to tell us whether, until proper discussion is held and the workers' views are obtained, they will keep this circular or regulation in abeyance, if not cancel it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have got the highest regard for Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who is one of the eminent lawyers of the country also. At the same time, I may bring to the notice of the House that I should not be irrelevant; I should confine myself to the subject-matter of the calling attention. The subject-matter of the calling attention is reducing of the retirement age from 60 years to 58 years.

So far as performance of the LIC is concerned, the hon. member has gone to the extent of giving some of the statistics. If at all any discussion is to be held, I don't say that the performance of the LIC is bad; but, if at all, a discussion is to be held, we can have the discussion; we can discuss the matter about the efficiency of the LIC employees and also the management.

Now coming to the point about the reduction of the age to 58 years, so far as the existing employees are concerned, we have not touched them. So far as future entrants to the LIC are concerned, we have stated that their age will be 58 years. There is no legal issue involved in this matter.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You cannot make their age 58; you should say, retirement age.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Retirement age. I am sorry if I missed that word.

Sir, my submission would be that so far as future entrants are concerned, they can enter the LIC with an open mind and open eyes. They have got the full knowledge that so far as their retirement age is concerned in the Life Insurance Corporation in future it would be 58. Now, how has this decision been taken? In 1976 the Cabinet that is, the Government had taken the decision. In pursuance of that decision, we are implementing now. What had happned in 1977? My hon. friend referred to the year 1977 and the period between the years 1974 and 1977. During that period there was an agreement. So, we could only alter after the expiry of the period of that settlement which was existing. We were able to enter into negotiations with the employees union. For the information of the House, I may also submit that there is no recognised union in the Life Insurance Corporation of India. In spite of that fact we entered into negotiations with them. The negotiations took place on 21-8-1978, 22-8-1978, 19.3.1979, 6.9.1979, 7.4.1980 and 8-4-1980. But all these negotiations failed. We were not able to succeed. So, ultimately in pursuance of the judgment of the Supreme Court only, we have come up with legislation before Parliament in 1981. This very House discussed the legislation in detail and after the LIC employees went to the Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court also all these points were discussed in detail and the Supreme Court upheld the validity of this Act, And, after the validity of the Act was upheld, we have come forward with certain rules and one of the rules that has been brought

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forward is about the ceiling so far as bonus is concerned.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In that case that was the only thing discussed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Not only that. It included the point about a ceiling on D. A. also. What had happened in the Supreme Court? The Supreme Court upheld the rules also Government succeeded in that petition also and for your information, only after that we have brought out this piece of subordinate legislation, to remove the distortions.

Now, how has the hon. Member objected to the word 'anomaly'? I do not know he objected. But at least, there was a distortion. So far as the LIC officers of class I and II were concerned, the retirement age was 58. The retirement age in the General Insurance Corporation is 58. So far as the General Insurance Corporation is concerned, for even Class III and Class IV employees the retirement age is 58. It is being challenged in the Supreme Court. That case is pending decision. And, so far as this piece of subordinate legislation is concerned, it has come into force from the date of the notification, that is, 22-2-1983, and it is applicable only to future entrants. So, my submission would be that so far as the existing employees are concerned, they do not have any cause of action. They are not at all affected. So, I do not know as a Member of Parliament, how the hon. Member has raised this issue in Parliament. So far as the existing employees are concerned, I do not think that there is any cause of action for them. They are not at all affected.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): Who told you?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: You are one of the Members in the Calling Attention. At that time I will tell you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is advance notice.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, has raised another pertinent question regarding the salary. I do not want to compare their salary with their countreparts in the Government. Even after putting in 25 to 30 years of service. What is the salary a Class III employee gets either in the P&T or in the Railways? I do not want to mention all that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Why do you not compare it with the Reserve Bank or the Central Bank of India?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not dealt with any individual case. He says that the salary bill has come down.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have read out from your report.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If the basic pay of a class III employee in the LIC is Rs. 920, he gets Rs. 2042 as DA.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Who gets Rs. 920/-?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Class III employees.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: There 585 is the ceiling.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Is not the Superintendent of LIC a Class III employee?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This needs clarification. I did not raise the question of salary scale here. In spite of their contribution in the development of the economy, the expense ratio has gone down. He is trying to project that the so-called high-wage islanders are getting special benefits. This is not a charity which the Government is giving to them. But this is as a result of the solemn agreement which the Management has entered into with the employees.

He is giving these figures without telling that only a handful of the people get this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: An attempt has been made to malign the Government that the Government is not interested in the welfare of the employees

Further it is said that the cost of the administration has come down. I am bringing to the notice of the House only one example. What was the total amount that a Class III employee of the LIC got, whose basic pay is Rs. 920/-? He got Rs. 3460/-. What is the salary of the Joint Secretary in the Government of India? The Joint Secretary got Rs. 3200/- whereas a Class III employee in LIC gets Rs. 3460/-. (*Interruptions*) That is why, in the beginning, I made it clear that I do not want to touch other points. If you want to hold a discussion on the efficiency of the LIC, I am prepared for that.

He has clearly stated about the performance of Class III and Class IV employees. I do no say that they are not performing their duties. But who is responsible for getting business of having more LIC policies? It is primarily the Development Officers and agents. They are the persons who are in the field. These employees are sitting inside the office. I do not say that they do not do any work. Their contribution is also there. At the same time, we cannot forget these categories of employees also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Remember everyone and increase the salary of everyone.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We must remember that they are in the organised sector. Some or the opposition party members have been raising a hue and cry both inside and outside the House that in this country there are 30 crores people who are living below the poverty line.... (*Interruptions*) I have heard it. According to their own statement, those people are not getting more than Rs. 60 ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The hon. Minister is guilty of a wrong figure; it is not 30 million but 300 million.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I will not allow you. He is replying to the Calling Attention. It is not a general discussion. The other members whose names appear in the list can put questions, not you. I am sorry I cannot allow you to intervene. I will take care of the House. You need not do my duty.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: According to their own statements, even during the discussion of the general budget, the hon. Members of the opposition have gone to the extent of saying that in this country there are 31 crores of people who are living below the poverty line and it is on record that they are not getting more than Rs. 60 or 65, because they are in the unorganised sector.

Now what is it that the Government have done? Because of the strict measures taken by the Government, we are able to introduce efficiency. We are only requesting the employes of the LIC to work from 10 AM to 5 PM without wasting time. Are Government not expected to say that for the sake of the poor people of the country they should work? That is the only point we want to make.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is victimisation.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is not victimisation. We have not victimised anybody .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should concentrate on why you have reduced it from 60 to 58. The other side should concentrate on why it should not be reduced from 60 to 58. The Government side should give justification for reducing it. But so many extraneous things are being discussed. This is not a general discussion on the budget, to deal with the efficient functioning of the employees and so on. You stick to the point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is the policy of the Government that the reasonable retirement age is 58.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Except for the Ministers.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This is the accepted policy of the Cabinet and we want to implement it. It is in

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pursuance of the Cabinet decision that we have implemented this measure for the future. As I stated earlier, we have not done any injustice to the existing employees, because this is only for the future entrants. So, there will be no cause of action for employees, as happened in the case of Andhra Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I will not permit it. This is not a general discussion.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This is the accepted policy of the Government, which we want to implement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Maitra.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Sir, what about lunch?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—CONTD. Reported order of Government reducing retirement age of LIC employees from 60 years to 58 years—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Sunil Maitra is to speak. Mr. Maitra, your colleague has already taken more time and sufficient background also has been created, and therefore, you put only questions.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Not the background that I wanted to give.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is your background different?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a former employee?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Yes, as a former employee.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. It would have been better had the Finance Minister himself been present here because on the issues under discussion today, we have already started a dialogue with Mr. Pranab Mukherjee in the month of July last year, I myself being one of the office-bearers of the biggest employees' union of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and Prof. Madhu Dandavate also being an office bearer of another LIC employees' union. Five unions including the INTUC union had met Mr. Pranab Mukherjee in the month of July and started a dialogue.

I wish that Shri Mukherjee would have been present here to throw some light on the particular action that his Ministry has taken.

Coming to the point, I only want to make submission —

1. The Minister stated here that ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Daga...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Shri Daga is holding his Parliament there.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): We want to understand your problem.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The Minister stated that the basic salary of the Superintendent was Rs. 920. His total salary comes to Rs. 3421/- or something like that which he said. Firstly, he should know that out of the total 46000 Class III and Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation, the number of Superintendents is barely a little more than 300. He should also further know that in the Life Insurance Corporation of India the ceiling on salary is Rs. 2750/-. Notwithstanding the fact that on calculation even if a Class

III employee is entitled to more than Rs. 2750/-, he will not get more than Rs. 2750/-. That is the ceiling already imposed on the salary of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hereafter, you will not give more salary than what is mentioned by you.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The Joint Secretary of the Government of India is drawing Rs. 3000/-. My proposal to him would be—let the Joint Secretary and the Superintendents of the Life Insurance Corporation of India exchange places. The Superintendents of the Life Insurance would be very much happy to be the Joint Secretary of the Government of India. I am giving the offer. Let him except it.

It is not a question of legality or illegality. But was it justified morally to alter the retirement age of the Life Insurance Corporation employees? Legally they are entitled to what they have done. In the year 1981 in the month of January, Life Insurance Corporation Amendment Ordinance was promulgated. It came in the form of Bill in the month of February, 1981 in regard to the terms and conditions of service governing bonus and dearness allowance. In the course of the debate on that Bill from our side including myself, we repeatedly tried to make out one point — that through this Bill the Government was arrogating to itself the sweeping powers which put the Life Insurance Corporation employees beyond the pale of the Industrial Disputes Act. They destroyed each single element or autonomy of the Life Insurance Corporation. The Government acquired the powers and attacked bonus and D.A. We expressed our apprehension that the Government would be attacking the rest of the terms and conditions of service of the Life Insurance Corporation employees which were beneficial to them. When we had made out these points, Shri Venkataraman, the then Finance Minister, made out certain points — what were the ground on which such powers were acquired.

In the Explanatory Note submitted to the Lok Sabha, it was specifically mentioned that only in relation to the terms and conditions of services of the L.I.C. employees governing bonus and dearness allowance, the Government was acquiring the power. Then, in the course of the debate, Shri Venkataraman had stated (it was at the introduction stage of the Bill):

> "We are dealing with questions which are the subject-matter of the ordinance, namely, D.A. and Bonus. I have brought bonus on the same level as with all other employees. I have brought D.A. rate on the level of the highest paid D.A., namely, the Banks. I wonder what harm I have done to the L.I.C. employees..."

In the text of the Bill, through which they acquired the power to change the terms and conditions, they said, it was to effect the changes relating to D.A. and Bonus only.

However, while replying to the debate, Mr. Venkataraman has stated:

> "...To say that Government have done something which has taken away the right of collective bargaining is to indulge in exaggeration out of proportion to what has happened....
>
> Government have taken powers to notify the ceiling rate of dearness allowance and the application of the bonus law to them. Therefore, to infer from this that the collective bargaining right has been taken away and there is an attack on the entire working class, there is a battle, war cry raised against it and all that, is to whip up an emotion which is not warranted by the circumstances."

I can go on quoting paragraph after paragraph to establish one single point that Mr. Venkataraman had informed the House that the only purpose of acquiring such sweeping powers by the Government was to rationalise (in his words) the dearness allowance and bonus to the employees of L.I.C.

Even when the Attorney-General of India was arguing the case before the Supreme Court, he said so. These are the points which the Attorney General had said on behalf of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and on behalf of the Union of India:

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"Section 2 does not repeal the Industrial Dispute Act. It merely determines that the Rules made shall prevail in case of conflict in respect of a particular matter namely, 'bonus' and 'dearness allowance'."

Now, in flagrant violation of all these assurances given by Shri Venkataraman on the floor of the House that the powers the Government have acquired is only to apply on the matters relating to bonus and dearness allowance, the same powers have been used to attack the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation in the matter of retirement age. Now, it is being argued that it is not going to affect the existing employees and it is going to affect only the employees who join on or after February, 1983. If today you can use this power to reduce the retirement age of an employee from 60 years to 58 years, would you not apply the same powers in reducing the pay scale of the employees and in reducing the allowances of the employees later on?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you pre-supposes these things?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Pre-supposing has been made incumbent by them. It is a flagrant violation of the assurances given by no less a person than Shri Venkataraman himself that such powers would not be used for anything except in the case of dearness allowance and bonus, because the powers have actually been used.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can Mr. Poojary give an assurance to you?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: It is Mr. Poojary's business to honour the assurances given by Mr. Venkataraman. Government is a continuing process. He should honour all the assurances. If with every change of a Minister the policy also changes and the assurances carry no value whatsoever, then it is not a Government worth its salt, worth its name. Then, this Government should go.

Thirdly, the trade unions of this country had made a complaint to the International Labour Organisation and the ILO had asked the Government of India whether the right of collective bargaining of the Life Insurance Corporation employees was being attacked. The Government of India gave some reply. In the final communication of the ILO, this is what has been mentioned. It is Case No. 1100. The Committee's conclusion, that is, the ILO's conclusion is this—I quote: quote:

"The Committee notes the Government's reply to the allegation that it arbitrarily modifies collective agreements in the public sector, in particular the fact that the Supreme Court has upheld such amendments when made in the legislative context. In this connection, the Committee has stated in the past that a legal provision which could be applied so as to call into question the provisions laid down in collective agreements or to prevent the workers from negotiating such conditions as they wish in future collective agreements would, if so applied, infringe the right of the workers concerned to bargain collectively through their trade unions. The Committee would accordingly draw this principle to the Government's attention in the hope that it will find it possible not to resort to such action in the future."

This was the comment of the International Labour Organisation so far as the LIC employees agreement entered into on 24th January, 1974 and which was the end product of collective bargaining was concerned. In flagrant violation of the commitment given by the Government of India to the ILO, the latest notification reducing the age of LIC employees has come.

Again, on 28th January, 1983, there was to be an all-India strike of all public sector employees. On 15th January, 1983, the Finance Minister called all the Central trade unions in order to persuade them to put off the strike and he agreed to certain basic things so far as the trade unions' demands were concerned. In the course of that discussion, the Central trade unions also raised the question of LIC employees. After the quesion was raised, this is what the Finance Minister had stated. I am quoting from a letter

written by the Centre of Indian Trade Unions to the Finance Minister. I quote:

> "When we pointed out the various issues involved and affecting the employees, you were good enough to inform us that for various reasons, mainly paucity of time, you could not initiate the further follow-up action on the discussion that you had with the representatives of the Class III and Class IV employees at your office at New Delhi on July 6, 1982. You also informed us that you would like to pursue the matter further and call the Unions to further discussion at your early convenience."

When Mr. Poojary says this date and that date, I say, after that also there was a discussion between the Finance Minister and ourselves precisely on 6th July, 1982 in the room of the Finance Minister in Parliament House. After that, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee unequivocally told us that because he was pre-occupied with certain other business of the Government, he asked us to wait a little bit and then he said that he would pick up the thread of discussions and start negotiations. When this was the context that employees were expecting negotiations and when the Minister of Finance himself had told us—I was present there, and Prof. Dandavate was also present there—that the discussions would start, then comes a bolt from the blue.

Immediately the Government reduced the retirement age from 60 to 58 years.

I am asking you and also the Deputy Finance Minister. Is it fair? Is it in keeping with the assurances given by the Finance Minister himself, both by Mr. Venkataraman on the floor of the House, and by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, when he talked to us?

Therefore, my question is in view of these assurances given earlier by Mr. Venkataraman and then on 6th July by Mr. Mukherjee, will the Government of India rescind the Order for reducing the retirement age from 60 to 58 years and start negotiations with all the unions?

I would request Shri Poojary to go through the debate which was held on the floor of the House in the month of February-March, 1981. In the course of the debate, Mr. Venkataraman repeatedly told me that "I have offered you the Reserve Bank of India dearness allowance structure." I repeatedly challenged Mr. Venkataraman that "You have been wrongly briefed. Whoever may be briefing you is not briefing you correctly." Therefore, again I take up this question. Again and again you are saying that LIC employees are getting more. In what aspects are they getting more? Is it in dearness allowance? In what aspect are they getting more? Is it in terms of retirement age? Is it your purpose—be very forthright—to make the salaries of LIC employees belonging to other financial institutions of public sector, uniform? If that be the case, let us take up the thread of Mr. Venkataraman's assertions. Are you prepared to give the LIC employees, Reserve Bank grade structure? On behalf of 46,000 LIC employees, I am telling you that "we are prepared to accept it. Are you going to give?". Piecemeal, there is no point in saying that "You are getting more. Therefore, we are reducing it. In dearness allowance, you are getting more. Therefore, we are reducing it." What about medical assistance, city compensatory allowance and house rent allowance? LIC employees get 10 per cent of basic salary as house rent allowance, subject to a maximum of Rs. 40/-. How much does an LIC employee get as city compensatory allowance? Rs. 20/-. In a city like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, it is Rs. 20/-. It is fixed. How much medical assistance do they get? Rs. 100/- for one year. All right. If you want to make the salaries uniform, make it uniform. Give us Reserve Bank grade. We accept it. I worked in the Life Insurance industry for 34 years. LIC was born on September, 1956. I came to the LIC industry in the year, 1945. Between 1945 and 1956, I worked on Rs. 40-45 and Rs. 50/- a month.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When did you leave LIC?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I left it in October, 1979, and contested the election and straight from the chair of a Clerk, I am occupying the chair of a parliamentarian here and I am proud of this fact.

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

LIC was born on 1st September, 1956. You should know and the persons who are advising you also should know, that LIC employees were working in places which record a temperature of 118 degrees and 120 degrees in Durgapur and Andhra Pradesh at the height of summer in tin-sheds where there were no facilities for toilets also. This is the way LIC has been brought up, this huge institution, of which we are proud of today, and which today you are policing, going from office to office, chastising the employees, deriding the employees, denigrating the employees, abusing th employees, vilifying the employees; you are resorting to every means to vilify the image of the employees in the eyes of the public. I would, therefore, request you to desist from it.

My final question is this. Will you please take up the thread where the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, had left it on 6th July, 1982, and start the negotiations with all the Unions, including your Union, the INTUC, so that a peaceful solution of the issues confronting the LIC employees are found and an amicable settlement arrived at?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister wants to restrict it, he can restrict it to the extent of this Call-Attention—reducing the age of retirement from 60 to 58 years?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have given a detailed reply to hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Hon. Member Shri Sunil Maitra who was an LIC employee was a little bit emotional....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Naturally.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am very glad, today I heard the opposition Parties praising the employees of LIC and the performance of LIC. In other words, I can say they are offering bouquets to the Government of India for better management. I had not seen earlier the Opposition Parties eulogizing the performance of the Government....

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: We have fathered it. You are not the father of LIC. We fathered it and we bore the child. Now the child is a youthful figure.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I do not claim to be the father of any institution. My submission would be like this. It will not be proper if I do not answer one attack made on me, and that was about my surprise visits to the financial institutions. It has been stated inside Parliament and even outside the Parliament and even editorials have appeared in the papers; immediately after taking charge of this portfolio, I went through the paper clippings and also the debate, the speeches of eminent Parliamentarians of this House, and when I saw that there were a lot of complaints against the performance of the employees, I thought it was my duty to verify whether the complaints were true or not; so, I paid surprise visits. It is a general complaint, as you have been hearing, that the Ministers are not applying their minds, the Ministers are not working, the Ministers are busy with some other affairs. Taking into consideration all these things, I thought it was the duty of the Minister to pay surprise visits to verify the complaints made by the part and parcel of the society; I thought, if I did not do that, I would be failing in my duty; that is why I paid surprise visits. I need not go into the details of that. You may not believe it; I recorded a statement; it is not my statement, it is a statement of the people who are in charge of the institution. I have got all the statements. I knew that I would be challenged, I was challenged by hon. Member Shri Sunil Maitra. Fully knowing that it is my duty to get substantial evidence, I got all the substantial evidence and if it is required, I am prepared to place it before the House — what had happened and what is happening in these public institutions. And I do not want to go into detail. I might mention that during the peak hours in the financial institutions the employees are putting both the legs on the table and smoking — not for one or two minutes....

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Sir, I take very strong exception to it. This is not a fact. He is conjuring up things which

are not in existence. He is vilifying the employees....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can he not express a point of view?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order in call attention. Where is the point of order coming here? You can also put forth your point if you do not agree with that. This is a call attention going on. I will not allow any interruption. I am not allowing.... There is no point of order. You can reply to him when you get your chance..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no I will not allow. No point of order in call attention. What is the infringement of the rules by the Minister?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a point of logic.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody to interrupt the Minister. All these things will not go on record. You please reply. You are replying to Mr Maitra. Only the Minister's reply will be recorded....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You can put forth your view when you get the chance. Your name is there. That is why in call attention if we adhere to the rules....(*Interruptions*) Please listen. Please adhere to the rules.....(*Interruptions*)

I will go to the next subject if you do not allow the proceedings to go on. I may make it clear that it has already taken 1-1/2 hours. If you do not permit the Minister to reply, I will go to the next subject....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record anything. You please reply. Don't record the interruptions. You record the reply only.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I am meeting their point....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Sunil Maitra has raised certain issues and he is replying and Mr Sunil Maitra also, I remember, mentioned that the Minister was going from one office to another and was doing this thing or that thing. Something he referred to and it is there in the proceedings. It is the responsibility of the Minister and the Government to reply to Mr Sunil Maitra. When it is replied to, if he cannot tolerate it, how we conduct the proceedings of the House?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

Mr Datta, about call attention, shall I read the rule?.... (*Interruptions*) "No debate is permitted on such a statement at the time it is made." That is call attention. Each Member is expected to get only 3 minutes. I am not permitting you....(*Interruptions*) I have asked him to reply. I am not permitting any one of you. I will permit Prof. Rup Chand Pal and Shri Amal Datta....

(*Interruptions*)

Only your reply will go on record. Do not record anything other than what Minister says.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What rule has been infringed by the Minister, Mr Amal Datta?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, the Minister is abusing his position and that of the forum of this House in order to make certain statements about the workers working in a particular Government organisation under his disciplinary control where he has not given any particular charge-sheet. By making this statement here he is naturally influencing their career prospects in future.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. He has not particularised anybody in his statement and when the Minister has made some statement he takes full responsibility for that statement. Why are you worried? There should be freedom of speech. If you cannot tolerate the views expressed from this side. How will they tolerate the views expressed from that side.Mr. Datta, this is going to come in the record. Why are you worried? All these things would not arise if the hon. Members stick to the Rule that each one of them takes only three minutes to put his questions. Mr. Maitra has raised certain points and the Government has to reply to that. If Mr Maitra had not mentioned that the Minister was going from this office to that office then the Minister would also not have touched this aspect. Certain points are raised other than the Calling Attention motion and, as such, the Government has to reply and when the Government replies then you have to tolerate it. Now, the Minister will reply.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, my submission to the House is that a responsible Union president of one of the financial institutions has challenged and also today charged on the Floor of the House that I paid surprise visits and I went to this place and that place and he accused me by saying that I have made some wild allegations. That is the charge which has been levelled against me. Is it not my duty to answer that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that. Even from that side, if any charge is made, they have the right to reply. Please go on.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have stated what I have seen in some of the financial institutions. I have not stated that the performance of the entire bulk of the employees is like that. There are some people who are holding the entire administration to ransom. Is it not the duty of the Government to rectify it? Or, are we to remain as mere silent spectators? So, in that respect we have taken certain measures. As I have stated, the cost of administration, that is, expense ratio has come down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In any democratic institution the political head is there only to look after these things. What you have done or what you have not done cannot be questioned here. As a political head you have discharged your responsibility to the public.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will also have to do like that when you come to this side.

Let the hon. Minister continue.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, as I have stated, if the Government had been tinkering with the service condition of the employees, they would have come with retrospective effect. But they have not come with retrospective effect. There has been no vindictiveness at all. No existing employee is touched. Only the future entrants are touched. As I have stated earlier, this is the policy adopted now by the Centre. This policy had been evolved earlier. In the year 1976, the Cabinet took a decision; but, before that, in 1962 this policy was evolved. We have implemented that decision of the Cabinet. We have not harmed anybody. No hardship is caused to the existing employees. I don't know where there is cause of action on the part of the employees. We only wanted to remove the distortion. That is what we have done; that is why we have come up with this Subordinate Legislation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Prof. Rup Chand Pal. Only question.

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I will not take much time.

In the statement the hon Minister said:

"The Government policy in the matter of the age of retirement is well defined".

Well, let us take it at its face value. Atleast there is one sphere where the Government has one well-defined policy.

Then, towards the end, the statement says:

"It had not been possible to take similar action in respect of employees

of the LIC because of protracted litigation."

Now, Sir, the background has been described by my colleagues

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Sunil Maitra. So, I will not go on to it in detail.

Then towards the end the statement says:

"This anomaly has since been removed and Government has notified rules prescribing the retirement age of 58 years for Class III and Class IV employees of the LIC."

Sir, if we look at any sphere of the Government administration there is anomaly. If we look at the sphere of the wage structure, may I know whether Government has got any national wage policy? No. You might remember that a few months ago in Bangalore, the public sector employees were waging a struggle to have parity with another public sector undertaking. For a long period, lakhs of workers went on agitating. Government did not heed to their request. Government has no National wage policy. Now he says:

"Here is an attempt to remove the anomaly." May I ask him one question? Does he not belong to the same Government which moves under collective responsibility, Cabinet responsibility; and in the same Cabinet is there not a Minister known as Mr. R. Venkataraman? Is it not true? Will you not agree with me that the present Defence Minister who was the Finance Minister at that time had given an assurance on the floor of the House? One hon. Minister is giving the assurance and another Minister is defying that. The hon. Speaker is making one observation and the next morning the hon. Minister is defying that. This is a very serious question. The question of credibility of the Government is doubted. An assurance was given when you were seeking powers. Then the Government, after taking those powers, specifically notified the ceiling rate of the Dearness Allowance and bonus only and nothing else. These sweeping powers were assumed at that time for this purpose only. Suppose one man is given leave to attend the funeral ceremony of his relation and if he uses that opportunity to kill another person, would you like to call it moral? Will you call it proper and legal? Here the Government is taking the opportunity of using those powers against the employees. Is there any credibility? Will they believe you, particularly in such an atmosphere? There are long-standing demands.

Only a few days back, the hon. Finance Minister had said that he was looking into those demands. He said he was prepared to sit and discuss with them. But you are polluting the whole atmosphere and you are polluting the credial relations and deteriorating the Industrial relations in respect of the LIC employees. The Government has not considered the just and long-standing demands of the LIC employees. These demands could have been discussed with them and the Government could have explained to them their difficulty and could have brought about some sort of unanimity as regards retirement age. But the cordial atmosphere is disturbed now. You could have sought the opinion of the representatives of the LIC employees. They have been rendering an immense service to the Corporation. With their cooperation the Corporation has grown today to this stature. But on the floor of the House you are maligning them. Is it pro-labour policy? You are amending one labour legislation after another to subject the labour, the working class in order to put them in bondage. The whole exercise of the Government today is just to bring the labour fully under their control. The All India Radio employees are agitating for their just demand, but you had applied ISMA against them instead of fulfilling their demands. In the case of the employees of the Food Corporation of India, who were agitating for some of their demands to be met, instead of listening to them you applied ISMA. So, your capability is questioned. Therefore, my honest appeal would be: will the Government reconsider its decision and rescind the order and keep it in abeyance until further negotiations with the representatives of the LIC employees are over? This is my specific question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In my earlier reply, I have stated that the discussions were held with the Management and also there was a discussion between Management and the employees. Not only that. Even Mr. Sunil Maitra had rebutted the argument of hon. Member, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, by saying that they had discussion with the Finance Minister also. So, the point is very clear that there was a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that the discussion was not over. That is what you said, Mr. Sunil Maitra.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: It just started only at that time.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The discussion started in 1978.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: But you failed to reach any amicable settlement with the LIC employees' representatives. Then we sat with the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. He picked up the thread of the negotiations, but then, he said that because of other pre-occupations, he could not continue the discussion. He said, after a few months, he would call us and start the negotiations. That is the stage at which the matter stands.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This measure has been taken by the Government. That obviously means that it has the approval of the concerned Minister; it is an action taken by the Government of India.

The discussions had started in 1978, and since then these had been going on; I have given the dates also. This went up to 1980, and afterwards in the year 1983 we have come up with this measure. Before that we also came up with the measures regarding ceiling on D.A. and bonus. That was also discussed. In what context, the hon. Minister for Finance gave the statement. I have not gone through the full debate of that. I do not know in what context, and what arguments were made in the Supreme Court.

The point is that this measure has been taken in order to control the administration costs. The experts say that the administration costs. The experts say that the administration cost should be reduced to 15 per cent, now it is 24 per cent. This is one of the measures to control the administration cost. We have now come up with this measure and there is no question of entering into any discussions after this measure.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: What he has said is not a fact.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister has given a statement in which he has started by saying that this is the policy of the Government that the age of retirement should be 58. How can the retirement age by a matter of policy? First, you decide and determine your policy and it is on the basis of that policy that you come to a certain conclusion. But the Minister has failed to understand what is a policy and what is the conclusion of that policy.

In any case, there is no uniform policy in the Government also in this matter. The age of retirement in respect of the Government servants was 55 during the British days, and now it has been made 58 years. The Britishers also had some kind of an idea of the working efficiency of a person, and they determined the age of 55 years as the right age. The Government of India obviously differed from that and raised it to 58 years. It was because the longevity of life has gone up in India as also in other countries. In fact, it has gone up more in other countries, and that is why in the western countries, today the age of retirement is 65 years for men; for women it is a little less; it is optional and they can take the full retirement benefits at the age of 63-64 years. The main considerations are, to what extent and for how long a person can go on working efficiently.

So far as the Government employees are concerned, this particular age of retirement, that is 58 years, was determined by the Government in the early 50s immediately after independence, but since

then 30 years have gone and a lot of changes have taken place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The respective Pay Commissions appointed by the Government of India decide about the retirement age by themselves. That is one of the questions before them.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The Government has no uniform policy in respect of this. Therefore, the Minister should not have brought in any question of the Government having a policy.

In his own statement, the Minister has admitted that so far as the officers are concerned, one retirement age is being followed in respect of them since nationalisation, but in the case of Class III and Class IV categories of employees, another retirement age has been followed. It is also an admitted fact that by virtue of the agreement between the Union and the LIC authorities, the retirement age had been fixed at 60. This is now being sought to be curtailed to 58 unilaterally, when a discussion was going on with the Finance Minister, who is the highest authority in this regard. I am sorry that in spite of the fact that the discussion was being carried on with the Finance Minister and when it was for some reason or the other postponed, this unilateral action has been taken by the Government. They have seen it fit to take this action for an organisation whose employees are—as Comrade Maitra has said — 46,000.

Now, Sir, Shri Poojary has made a point that this is not going to take away the rights of the workers, who are working there now. And whoever comes, will come with eyes open. Sir, this point is not relevant in the context of India where there is only one Life Insurance Corporation. It is not like America, where there are 25 Life Insurance Corporations and the persons joining the institutions with different retirement age will come with eyes open In India, there is no such choice. You have got the monopoloy of life insurance. Once an opportunity is opened, people have to rush to it. So, you have to see it in the background of that economic situation, where there is really no choice. So, what you are doing is going to affect the workers, who are joining it today, who may have been selected already, who may have passed the examination for selection, who are waiting, who are not able to be accommodated because the post are not vacant. Those workers have been affected.

Secondly, you have said that you are not discriminating. But, Sir, you are discriminating in all spheres. Take, for instance, the age of retirement of the Judges. Because I happened to be a lawyer, I bring that in. In the case of the Judges, the Supreme Court Judge works until he is 65; the High Court Judge works upto 62; the District High Court Judge works upto 58. Who has determined this? Sir, has the Pay Commission determined this or as a Judicial department determined this? Does efficiency very from district court to High Court and Supreme Court? And if the efficiency does not vary, then what was the necessity of this difference? Sir, such differences in efficiency cannot happen. So, there is no policy. You have got into certain arbitrary things and now you are saying that those institutions where the retirement age does not conform to the arbitrary things is an anomoly. That is not an anomaly. Anomaly is what you have yourself created. Therefore, I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is going to rescind this particular Notification and start the discussion which was being done under the ages of the Finance Minister, so that an amicable settlement with such a big financial institution in which the stake of millions of Indians is linked, is arrived at. These workers are not strangers, alienated from the Government and by doing so the Government will not lose its creditibility vis-a-vis workers, vis-a-vis the entire population.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, in the interest of the people of this country, including that of the Policy Holders and the employees, the Government has taken a decision. Sir. I have replied in detail

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

My. Hon. friend is a lawyer, I also happened to be a lawyer and I know how to rebut the arguments of the Hon. Member. And if there is an insinuation, I also know to insinuate others. But my submission is like this. If he refuses to understand the reply, nobody can help it. And if this is the way of presenting himself before the House, I do not have to say anything. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Fortunately both of them are lawyers and the insinuation is very much common to them.

15 hrs.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Since we achieved our freedom in 1947, Government has been proclaiming a policy that disputes concerning the working class people will be settled through negotiations. But now we find in the very instant case that it has unilaterally declared the age of retirement of LIC employees.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Is he speaking on the Railway Budget, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; on the Calling Attention. Mr. Giri is the last speaker on it. I have allowed him as a special case. Mr. Giri, put the question straight.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Before putting the question, I am making certain submissions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A very good foundation, with concrete and cement, has already been laid by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and others. All of you belong to the same party.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: In view of this background, is the Government ready to come to a settlement through negotiations, by sitting with the different unions together and talking to them? My specific question is this, and I want a specific answer.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as this issue is concerned, this is a settled one, and there is nothing for discussion.

15.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

(i) Exploitation of lignite deposits in Rajasthan.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): There is a huge store of lignite in Rajasthan, especially in Kapurdi (Barmer district) and Marta Road (Nagaur district). The Rajasthan Government, through its Mines and Geology Directorate, has completed the preliminary investigation of lignite deposits in these two selected blocks.

The results achieved so far are very encouraging, and it is expected that detailed investigations will be carried out by the Mineral Exploration Corporation in an area of 9 Sq. Kms. in Merta and 6 Sq. Kms. in Kapurdi. It has been estimated that these investigations would provide about 30 to 35 million tonnes of reserves in each of these areas. The quality of lignite available in these areas compares favourably with that of Nayveli. The Kapudi area should be taken first, as it is reported that it is more promising.

The Central Mineral Exploration Corporation is requested to take up the work of detailed exploration and the Department of coal of the Government of India is requested to provide necessary funds to the Mineral Exploration Corporation for this purpose.

As lignite is to be used mainly for power generation, the Department of Economic Affairs and Energy are also requested to consider a long-term collaboration programme with the appropriate foreign organization, not only for the exploration, but also for setting up thermal plants in the area.

The exploitation of the lignite resources in the desert area of Rajasthan will ultimately pave the way for the advancement of the State.

(ii) MALPRACTICES IN SELECTION OF STUDENTS FOR ADMISSION TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SPECIALLY IN TAMIL NADU.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): I would like to draw the immediate attention of the House and the Union Ministry of Education to the serious plight of the poor and the underprivileged in the matter of admission to the educational institutions particularly in Tamily Nadu.

When a student to be uninfluencial and poverty-ridden he or she could not be accommodated in the professional courses however bright his|her antecedents and education career may be. The reason for the deprivation lies in mal-administration attended with mal-practices. With a rare exception to the devoted colleagues, the private institutions are generally taking advantage of this situation. Selection to the professional courses like Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Polytechnic and industrial training courses etc. and the publication of the results are subjected to undue delay for the same reason; and the innocent public have to face much hardship. The institutions can claim confidentiality in respect of records which would reveal the eligibilities of the selected candidates, but the fact is that the exploitation and malpractices continue to persist.

Unless the problem is seriously viewed, there may not be a maintenance of justice to the poor and the under-privileged. So, I urge upon the Union Government to curb this evil strongly.

15.03 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

(iii) NEED FOR SMALL INDUSTRIES IN BIDAR DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA.

SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI (Bidar): The Central Planning Commission has declared Bidar District as a chronically backward area. The problems on account of absence of industries are accentuated by the dry belt here, where agriculture is an impossible avocation. Bidar District is also a no-industry district. Unfortunately, Bidar is also a drought-prone area. The people seem to wither away as a consequence of unemployment and due to the neglect of the Centre. The Centre should allot liberally funds for setting up small industrial units fit for such dry areas, since the State is unable to expand its avenues for raising resources. Khadi and Village Industries Commission should be directed to encourage local people in self-employment. The dry farming techniques are to be taught to the local people. Drought-prone area programmes are to be implemented here. The Development Commissioner of Small Industries and the National Small Industries Commission should be directed to conduct surveys of this area so that small suitable units can be set up. One of the nationalised banks should be directed to adopt a taluk or two here for industrial development. Employment opportunity should thus be generated through setting up of small industries in semi-urban and urban areas and tiny units in rural areas of Bidar District. The Centre should immediately save this district from devastation beyond repaid.

(iv) PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY HANDLOOM WEAVERS.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): सभापति महोदय, हथकरघा उद्योग से संबंधित करोड़ों बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति दिन प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती चली जा रही है और सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण स्थिति शोचनीय होती जा रही है । सूत और केमिकल की किमतें आसमान छू रही हैं जिससे बुनकरों की समक्ष भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है । बढ़ती हुई मुद्रास्फीति के कारण सूत और केमिकल्स की मूल्य वृद्धि पर सरकार अपना नियंत्रण खो चुकी है । वर्तमान स्थिति संपूर्ण हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डाल रही है । कम दाम पर बुनकरों को सूत प्रदान करने के

**The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

लिए अत्यंत कारगर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में सूत का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाना अत्यंत अनिवार्य है। अन्यथा बुनकरों को सस्ते दाम पर सूत उपलब्ध कराना असंभव हो जाएगा। साथ ही सरकारी क्षेत्र की दुकानों से सूत और कैमिकल्स पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सरकार को तत्काल प्रभावी कदम उठाना चाहिए और बुनकरों को अपना कार्य चलाने हेतु आसान शर्तों पर ऋण भी उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए। इस समय उ. प्र. के कुछ स्थानों पर बुनकरों से ऋण वसूली हेतु जो बल प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, उसे बैंकों को निर्देश देकर रोका जाना चाहिए।

(v) NEED FOR GIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BIHAR FOR REPAIRING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN THE STATE

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया): आवागमन के दृष्टिकोण से बिहार इस देश का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। यहां की आबादी 7 करोड़ के लगभग है। यों तो देश के खनिज स्रोतों में से बिहार तीन हिस्सा अकेले राष्ट्र को देता है और बराबर केन्द्र से इसे उतनी सहायता नहीं मिलती है, जितनी मिलनी चाहिए। बिहार में राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ की लम्बाई 2100 किलोमीटर है और यही उच्च पथ ही आवागमन का एकमात्र राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है. पर राशि के अभाव में 2100 किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ की मरम्मत और निर्माण हेतु चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सिर्फ 80 लाख रुपये का प्रावकलन स्वीकृत किया गया है। यह राशि बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। जबकि राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ संख्या-2 के मजबूतीकरण पर ही कुछ वर्षों के लिए 7-8 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होना अति आवश्यक है। तत्काल बिहार के राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथों पर ध्यान नहीं किया गया और पर्याप्त राशि उपलब्ध नहीं करायी गयी तो इसका चौतरफा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और आर्थिक व्यवस्था प्रभावित होगी।

नाजुक बिन्दुओं की गंभीरता को देखते हुए सरकार को निर्देश दिया जाये कि जल्दी ही राज्य सरकार से विचार-विमर्श कर इस समस्या को समाधान करें।

(vi) NEED FOR RE-INTRODUCING AND PASSING THE LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL IN THE CURRENT SESSION.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा): भारत कृषक समाज के राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन तिवेन्द्रम में प्रस्ताव सं. 6 में भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के संशोधन की मांग की गई। प्रधान मंत्री ने 16 फरवरी, 1981 को किसान रैली में संशोधन की घोषणा की, अनेक बार कृषि मंत्री लोक सभा, राज्य सभा और समितियों और अन्य स्थानों पर वक्तव्य दे चुके हैं। करोड़ों किसान और अनेक संसद सदस्य मांग करते आ रहे हैं। सरकार ने 30 अप्रेल 1982 को एक संशोधन लोक सभा में पुरस्थापित किया। मैंने और अनेक संसद सदस्यों ने उसे अपूर्ण बताया। मैंने, कृषि मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री से उसे पास न कराने की प्रार्थना की। प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सरकार ने उसे वापिस लेने और इस बजट सत्र में दूसरा पूर्ण विधेयक पुरस्थापित करने की घोषणा की है।

भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि जभी उसे पुरस्थापित करने की घोषणा की है, पास करने की नहीं, उसे इसी सत्र में पास किया जाये। दूसरी प्रार्थना यह है कि कृषक समाज के प्रस्ताव, प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा, कृषि मंत्री के वक्तव्यों और संसद सदस्यों तथा किसानों की मांगों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उसमें कमी न रहने दी जाय। जैसे :

1. उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम की धारा 4 व 6 की अधिसूचना और घोषणा में तीन वर्ष के प्रतिबन्ध की अवहेलना करके आवास विकास परिषद् के मकानों को भूमि ले रही है, न ले सके। कोई सरकार अपने किसी अधिनियम द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम की धारा 4 व 6 की अवहेलना करके भूमि न ले सके।

2. भूमि पर जब कब्जा हो तब से एक वर्ष से अधिक के समय का बाजार भाव न माना जाय।

3. बाजार भाव तय करते समय भूमि बिक्री के सबसे अधिक के भाव का भी ध्यान रखा जाय ।

सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही संशोधन का विधेयक पुरस्थापित और पास करें ।

(vii) RE. SAFETY MEASURES FOR FISHERMEN ON COASTS

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Thousands of fishermen living along the Western Coast line, particularly Northern Maharashtra and Gujarat were victims of the vicious fury of a cyclone that hit the coast in November. Apart from the damage done to property and implements, more than a hundred fishermen lost their lives on the seas. Many were caught in the cyclone and quite a few died for lack of adequate warning. In my own constituency in Vasai and Palghar 19 fishermen lost their lives when their boat *Vaibhar* disappeared and five from Dandhi in Palghar lost their lives. There are crores of fishermen living along our Western and Eastern coast lines who have to go out to the sea for coastal or deep sea fishing who are exposed to the fury of such cyclones. The West Coast and Orissa, Andhra, Tamil Nadu and other areas in the East Coast are particularly vulnerable to cyclones that lash the coast every year. Technological advance has made it possible to collect and disseminate meteorological data. The Government should therefore take adequate steps

(1) to set up an early warning system,

(2) to disseminate this information on the wireless,

(3) to make it compulsory for all motorized boats that go far into the sea to carry wireless receiving sets, and provide boats with such sets,

(4) create a special section that can, in emergencies, draw upon the services of the Coast Guard, Customs Patrol Boats and the Navy to warn and to rescue boats that are at sea, and

(5) introduce a special insurance scheme to provide group insurance to fishermen in fishing communities.

I hope the Government will take expeditious steps in this regard.

(viii) SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RETRENCHMENT OF LABOURERS OF J. K. SYNTHETICS, KOTA (RAJASTHAN)

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा): सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान में कोटा स्थित जे. के. सिंथेटिक्स ने लगभग तीन हजार मजदूरों की छटनी करके नौकरी से निकाल दिया है, जिनमें अनेक श्रमिकों का अवधि काल 20 वर्ष तक का है । इस विशाल स्तर पर छटनी का कार्य जनवरी के दूसरे सप्ताह व फरवरी के प्रथम सप्ताह के बीच किया गया है । इस छटनी के कारण बेरोजगार हुए तीन हजार श्रमिकों पर आश्रित बीस हजार व्यक्तियों के समक्ष दो समय रोटी खाने तक की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। मालिकों ने इस छटनी का कारण कारखाने में नुकसान होना बताया है, जो नितान्त असत्य है, जबकि गत समय में उक्त कारखाने ने करोड़ों रुपये का लाभ कमाया है । उक्त कारखाने के मालिकों ने इस छटनी के पूर्व राज्य सरकार से भी पूर्व अनुमति नहीं ली जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 25 (एन) में लेना आवश्यक था और इस प्रकार मालिकों ने धारा 25 (क्यू) के अधीन अपराध किया है । परन्तु दुःख है कि सरकार ने मालिकों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । शत प्रतिशत मजदूरों को ले आफ के नाम पर बिजली कटौती की आड़ में कारखाने से बाहर खदेड़ दिया और इसी मध्य इतने विशाल स्तर पर मजदूरों की छटनी कर दी। इस छटनी के कारण केवल श्रमिकों में ही नहीं अपितु समचे क्षेत्र के अन्दर असुरक्षा पैदा हो गई है । राज्य सरकार अभी तक मौन है । ऐसी स्थिति में श्रम मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य देकर सरकार की स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें ।

15.17 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1983-84—GENERAL DISCUSSIONS—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up General discussion on the Railway Budget,

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): As you are aware, railways are a prime necessity for the development of the country and for saving energy, because in terms of energy use, the railways are five to six times more efficient than the road transport. If we want to save this country from economic chaos, we have to pay immediate attention to the conditions of the railways. For the last 25 years, what has happened? The railways have not been given their due. I just refer to the figures given by the Railway Reforms Committee headed by Shri Sarin. In the First Five Year Plan 11.23 per cent of the total outlay of the national plan was reserved for the railways whereas it was 46.77 per cent of the total outlay of the transport sector. In the Second Five Year Plan, the allocation was raised to 18.68 per cent of the total outlay of the national plan and 66.91 per cent of the transport sector. But from the Third Plan onward, the situation has been very tragic, because the percentage of outlay has been continuously going down. In the Third Plan it was reduced to 11.86 per cent of the total outay of the national plan. Then in the Fourth Plan it went down further to 6.6 per cent. In the Fifth Plan it deteriorated further to 5.6 per cent. Unfortunately and most tragically, the allocation in the Sixth Plan has been only 5.23 per cent of the total plan outay. You can imagine the consideration that has been given to the railway finances. The Planning Commission has not given a fair deal to it. As an item in the transport sector, the outlay for the railways is only 32.59 per cent whereas it had been as heavy as 66.91 per cent in the Second Plan and 59.89 per cent in the Third Plan. Unless something is done immediately to improve the condition of railway finances and higher allocations are made consequent upon the mid-term re-appraisal of the Sixth Plan, the fate of the railways would be very tragic.

Railways are a vital sector of the Indian economy. They are keeping the nation on the move. They are the prime factor in production also. In order to give the railways their due, I would make an appeal through you, Madam, to the Prime Minister that the Railway Minister should made a Member of the Planning Commission, so that the railway finances are not ignored by the Planning Commission in such a shoddy manner.

The Railway Convention Committee has two Members on it from the ministerial side i.e. the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Railway. I would suggest that the Minister of Planning should also be invited to join as a Member of this Committee so that the entire planning and finances of the railways are properly scrutinised and upgraded for the benefit of the nation. these are the two suggestions that I would, through you, Madam, project to the hon. Prime Minister so that the Railways can be saved from a total chaos.

Now, I come to the most important sector of the Railway finances which deals with the new railway lines. The entire country is looking forward to these for the last so many years. The new lines constructed by the Railways were examined by the Public Accounts Committee of the Fifth Lok Sabha in their 171st Report which was presented in 1974-75. In this Report, it was found that the spread of the Railway network has not been very even. As compared to the Chinese increase in network ours has been every low. Only 700 and odd kilometres have been added to the route-kilometres which is very very low. But the Railways are handicapped because they do not get enough finances. Even the regional imbalances persist. Here, I would suggest to the Railway Minister to have a close look. I have compiled certain figures. These are from his own document. For the new lines, Central Railway has given an outlay of Rs. 4.62 crores for the new lines. For the Eastern Railways it is very low. Rs. 1.78 crores for the Northern it is Rs. 4.23 crores for the North-East it is only 2 crores, for the North East Frontier 14 crores, for the Southern Railway it is 5 crores, for the South Central Rs. 10 crores, for the South Eastern Rs. 19 crores and for the Western Railway it is Rs. 10 crores. It is in this context that I would bring to your attention the facts of the Northern Railway, which is the largest Railway on your system, with a route of as much as 10,972 kilometres. There are lines which are very important from the point of view of railway traffic as well as the defence of the country included in the Budget and cleared by the Planning Com-

mission. These lines are under construction and yet not much money has been given for them. I particularly refer to a news item which has appeared in the *Tribune* which is a daily newspaper from Chandigarh "Budget ignores Northern Railway and here it is that the resentment among the various sections of the people in Himachal, Punjab and J&K is mounting very fast". It want to suggest one thing. Chandigarh should be made the fulcrum point for traffic operation and there should be a Division which should be located there. Secondly, there should be a new Division at Jullundur because Jullunder is the focal point for Punjab, Western Himachal Pradesh and J&K and Chandigarh for Haryana and Punjab. Unless these two stations are looked to in particular and immediate attenion is paid to the reoritentation of the adminisrative units so that the Northern Railway is bifurcated into North Western Railway and Northern Railway, with headquarters at Jullundur, til then justice would not be done. Funds should be allocated to the lines which have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission and for which you have given the urgency certificate. So, I would suggest that in view of the comments, we should be very cautious in examining recommendation No. 19.2 of the Railway Reforms Committee for freezing certain lines. The whole nation will be in the fire of unrest if this recommendation is accepted. As many as 14 lines are under construction and you have been giving some amount to them. The amount at present is very low. Only Rs. 70 crores is given to the new lines whereas for a single transport project—Metropolitan Transport Project in Calcutta—an allocation of Rs. 62 crores is there. Nobody is grudging any allocation to any transport project. What people are wanting to know is why the entire expansion programme is the network of the Railways for the whole of the country should get only Rs. 70 crores and a Single metropolitan project should get so much? On the top of this, the suburban traffic is subsidised to a very great extent. You are incurring losses and the losses are of a very high order. I will give you the figures. For social burdens you have Rs. 593.61 crores which is the loss for 1982-83. Out of this, the loss in coaching for suburban and non-suburban services accounts for Rs. 502 crores. This is a very big loss and must be cared for and looked after by the general revenues. I would suggest that you look to some of the recommendations made in the Expert Committee which was set up in 1978. One of the recommendations in the Report of the Export Group on the capital structure of Indian Railways is regarding this very subject. I will just read for the benefit of your guidance. This is No. 10.16. "The new lines considered necessary but are unremunerative should be charged to development fund as was the case prior to 1-4-1955. So, if this was the case prior to 1-4-1955, why should the capital be now taxed further? This recommendation should be accepted.

I would refer to the speech made last year by Shri P. C. Sethi, your predecessor. In his speech he has stated:

> "However, the railway's needs are far in excess of what revenues it can generate. At 1979-80 prices, the replacement value of the assets was Rs. 30,000 crores."

He says that the railways have not been allowed to seek funds from outside so far.

> "Now there seems to be a move afoot to create a Special Investment Fund for the Railways, which is welcome."

What has happened to that suggestion of Shri Sethi? This should be examined. Here is the Report of the Expert Group and here is the speech of Railway Minister your predecessor. Both these things should be set side by side and the case for new railway lines should be considered.

Here I want to emphasize that the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have agreed to contribute free of cost the earth work, land, sleepers etc. for some railway lines. Then there are certain lines for which your Ministry have issued Urgency Certificates. I would say that those lines should be taken up on a priority basis.

In reply to my Question No. 276 dated 3.9.81 it was stated by the Minister of Railways that the two States of Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal have gone out of their way to offer land free of cost,

[Prof. Narain Chand Prashar]

earthwork, sleepers etc., or the Nangal-Tilwara line in Himachal Pradesh and Bajbaj-Namkhana line in West Bengal, so that these railway lines are taken up on a priority basis. So, according to your own criteria, namely, the railway lines for which your administration has suggested the issue of urgency certificates on a priority basis and for those lines for which the State Governments have offered to provide land free of cost and earthwork should be given the priority they deserve.

There is a small project from Kalka to Parwanu. It is a very important line for our State. Even though the State Government have offered these very concessions of land and earthwork, it has not been given any funds.

Similarly, for the Nangal-Tilwara line, you have provided only Rs. 1 crore, even though the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh had demanded at least Rs. 10 crores. Similarly, the Kalka-Parwanu line has been given only Rs. 1 lakh. At this rate, it will take 30 years to complete it. Similarly, the Fazilka-Kotkapura line in Southern Punjab should be converted into broadguage and certain additional facilities given for the movement of foodgrains to Bombay from this granary of Punjab.

Then, there are many demands for introducing new trains immediately. There should be one new mail train beteween Pathankot and Delhi because, since all the trains have been extended upto Jammu, there is no train for Himachal Pradesh. This is very important. Then, there should be direct coaches to Bombay from Nangal Dam, Hoshiarpur and Kalka.

You have made heavy allocations for the suburban sector and you have given many projects for the suburban areas. All the same, I would suggest that you kindly reduce the additional surcharge you have levied on the monthly-ticket holders, the commuters in the suburban traffic. You may also increase the distance from 80 to 100 km. for the suburban tickets and reduce the surcharge on monthly season tickets by at least 50 per cent. I know that the suburban passenger pays only 4.5 paise per km, as against 7 paise of the non-suburban passenger. This anomaly should end. Still, the present surcharge is very high and it will not be taken kindly by the people. So, it should be reduced.

I would appeal to you that the railway finances cannot be adjusted and re-modelled simply by having, what Prof. Dandavate called, an accountant's approach. What is required is a radical re-structuring of the whole system and enhancement of the prestige of the Railway Minister by including him as a member of the Planning Commission. In the same way, the Minister of Planning should be made a member of the Railway Convention Committee and that Committee should be given the functions and powers of the Estimates Committee and the Pubic Accounts Committe, so far as railways are concerned, so that the entire matter can be examined and the system is re-structured on a very sound footing so that the country can march ahead stronger with a sound and healthy railway system.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं । रेल मंत्री जी के द्वारा जो रेल बजट पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूं ।

रेल बजट में जो सुधार के काम बताये गये हैं, उनकी चर्चा करना भी मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूं । रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि 1982-83 वर्ष में माल की ढुलाई 1959.3 टन थी जो कि अनुमान के अनुसार 1983-84 में बढ़ कर 2270 टन के लगभग होगी । यह अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी ।

यही नहीं, एक जबर्दस्त बात यह है कि जहां 1981 में 870 रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं, वहां 1982 में केवल 644 रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं । इन दुर्घटनाओं में 26 प्रतिशत की कमी आयी है । यह इस बात का सबूत है कि रेल मंत्री जी ने कितनी कर्मठता से काम किया और रेल विभाग की तरफ कितना ध्यान दिया ।

रेलों में दुर्घटनाएं ही कम हुई हों, यही नहीं बल्कि रेल विभाग की साख भी दुनिया के देशों में बढ़ी है । आज हम संसार में सिर

बुलन्द कर के चल सकते हैं । विदेशों में नयी लाइनें बिछाने का ठेका हमें प्राप्त हो रहा है, नई नई रेल लाइनें बनाने का ठेका हमें मिल रहा है । यह भी बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है हम दूसरे देशों में कल-पुर्जों के नये नये कारखाने बना रहे हैं । वियतनाम में 15 डीजल इंजिन भेजने का हमें आर्डर प्राप्त हुआ है । बंगलादेश से 9 सवारी के डिब्बे भेजने का आर्डर प्राप्त हुआ है । फिलीपींस से भी सवारी गाड़ी के डिब्बे भेजने का आर्डर हमें प्राप्त हुआ है । मुस्लिम देशों में भी कई जगहों पर हमें रेल लाइनें बिछाने का ठेका प्राप्त हुआ है । ये जो हमारी उपलब्धियां हैं, इन पर हमें गर्व है । इन सब उपलब्धियों के लिए हमारे मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं ।

अब मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई के साथ साथ कुछ सुझाव भी दूंगा । जहां हमारी रेल सेवाओं में सुधार हुआ है, वहां वहां रेल के डिब्बों में कुछ कमियां भी पायी जाती हैं । डिब्बों में बत्तियां नहीं होती हैं । खास कर जो गाड़ियां जंगली इलाकों और छोटे-छोटे शहरों से गुजरती हैं, उन रेलों में पानी नहीं होता, बिजली नहीं रहती है । इस पर भी मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

आज रात में बड़ा जो भय रेलों में उत्पन्न हो रहा है वह है आये दिन ट्रेन डकैती का । अक्सर सुनने में आता है कि कहीं पांच लाख की, कहीं छह लाख की डकैती पड़ गयी । इस से आज हम सभी लोग भयभीत हैं । हमें यही चिंता बनी रहती है कि किस ढंग से निरापद हो कर हम रेल यात्रा करें ।

इसके अलावा समय पर रेलों का चलना भी मुनासिब बात होगी । रेलों को समय पर चलाया जाए और उनमें खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था में भी समुचित सुधार किया जाए । यही मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा ।

श्रीमन् जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं और जो यह रेल बजट पेश किया गया है, उसके बारे में मुझे क्षमा करेंगे कि इस में कुछ क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन हो गया है । बिहार की आबादी 7 करोड़ है, राजस्थान की आबादी तकरीबन 3 करोड़ 50 लाख है, मध्यप्रदेश की 6 करोड़ है और उत्तरप्रदेश की 12 करोड़ आबादी है । महोदया, आप वहां के लिए, नयी रेल लाइनों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, वहां सर्वे की भी गुंजाइश नहीं है । साथियों से बात होती है, लोगों से बात होती है तो बड़ा अजीब सा लगता है कि बिहार की करोड़ों की आबादी है और उसमें सर्वे का भी कहीं कोई पता नहीं है । मैं बिहार से आता हूं । मैं आपको उदाहरण पेश कर दूं । जब मैं यहां पर संसद सदस्य चुन कर आया था उस वक्त 30 संसद सदस्यों ने इंदिरा जी को एक पत्र लिखा था । उसका इंदिरा जी ने जवाब दिया था --"प्रिय श्री साहू, मुझे 6 मई का पत्र मिला । रांची से लोहरदगा बड़ी लाइन बनाने का सुझाव रेल मंत्री जी को उचित विचार के लिए भेजा जा रहा है ।" यह मैंने आपको इंदिराजी की चिट्ठी पढ़कर सुनाई है । इसके बाद दिनांक 7-8-80 को एक प्रश्न पूछा गया जो श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया जी का प्रश्न था । उसमें पूछा गया था कि क्या रेल मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कहां-कहां छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है । उस पर मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया था कि रांची से लोहरदगा लाइन को 1980 में सर्वे के लिए रखा गया था, जब संभवतः केदार पाण्डे जी रेल मंत्री थे और उन्होंने इस लाइन में सर्वे के वास्ते संभवतः 4 लाख 21 हजार रुपया दिया था । दूसरी नई लाइन इसी जिले में रांची से गिरडी हजारीबाग-कोडरमा होते हुए, इस लाइन के लिए हजारी बाग की आम सभा में इंदिराजी ने घोषणा की थी कि यह लाइन अवश्य बनेगी । पर अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ । दूसरी बात यह भी है कि अभी जो चण्डीगढ़ एक्सप्रेस चलती है रांची से दिल्ली तक अगर रांची से लोहरदगा और लोहरदगा से टोरी छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाए तो टोरी जो पलामू में है, इसको बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ दिया जाए तो रांची से दिल्ली तक की दूरी तकरीबन 300 किलोमीटर कम हो जाएगी ।

इस बारे में मैं यह बता दूं कि इसका सर्वे 1980-81 में हुआ, 1954 में भी हुआ, 1975 में भी किया गया और आजादी के पहले अंग्रेजों के समय में भी इसका सर्वे किया गया । हर बार लोगों को उम्मीद हुई कि इस बार बड़ी लाइन बनेगी, लेकिन नतीजा कुछ भी नहीं हुआ ।

[श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू]

मैं आपको यह भी बता दूं कि यह इलाका आदिवासी इलाका है । ऐसे आदिवासी जो देश के आदर्श आदिवासी हैं । इनका नाम आपने सुना होगा "टाना भगत" जिन्होंने गांधी जी की एक आवाज पर शराब पीना और मांस खाना छोड़ दिया था और तिरंगा लेकर गांधी जी के साथ आन्दोलन में शामिल हो गए थे और जेलें भरी थीं। सूत कातकर ये लोग अपने कपड़े बनाते थे। ये लोग जो जंगलों में बसते हैं, अशिक्षित हैं इनके लिए हमारी सरकार कहती है कि हमारे अंदर इनके लिए बहुत दर्द है, गरीबों से हमको बहुत प्यार है, इन आदिवासियों को ऊपर उठाया जायगा ।

मैं आपको बता दूं कि एशिया का सबसे बड़ा बाक्साइड का भण्डार लोहरदगा क्षेत्र में है । वहां से ही हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी कंपनी इंडियन एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी और रेनूकूट उत्तरप्रदेश में बिड़ला बंधुओं का सबसे बड़ा कारखाना है, एल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया इतने बड़े-बड़े कारखानों को बाक्साइड लोहरदगा से ही जाता है । इसी से वहां के कारखाने चलते हैं । चाइना क्ले फायर क्ले ये सारे मिनरल्स यहां से ही जाते हैं और यहीं से डाल्मियां नगर को जाता है जहां पर पेपर बनता है । कई नदियां हमारे इलाके में हैं।

इतने स्रोतों के बावजूद भी मैं बड़े दुख के साथ आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि गांव के गांव खाली हो गए हैं । लाखों लोग उत्तर प्रदेश पंजाब और हरियाणा के गांवों में रोजगार के लिए चले गए हैं । गांव के गांव खाली हो गए हैं । भुखमरी फैली हुई है । आप जाकर देख सकते हैं कि बाजारों में वहां की महिलाओं के साथ किस तरह का सुलूक होता है और भट्टों में उनके साथ किस तरह का सुलूक किया जा रहा है ।

कई लड़कियों को लखनऊ के बाजारों में बेचा जा रहा है और उनके साथ बलात्कार हो रहा है । पढ़े-लिखे न होने के कारण पेट की आग की भूख में चले जाते हैं । ऐसे लोगों का जीवन-स्तर कैसे उठ सकता है? मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जब 1975 में सर्वे कराया था तो 10.8 के सुगभय यह घाटा था यानी अनुमानित व्यय का कुल 6.96 प्रतिशत ही प्रतिशत मिलेगा जो 10.4 प्रतिशत से भी न्यूनतम 3.4 प्रतिशत है । सरकारी आकड़ों के अनुसार वहां 3.4 प्रतिशत घाटा है जो नाम मात्र का है। इस पार्लियामेन्ट के हाल में मैं चिलाते चिलाते हार गया और अपने मंत्रीमंडल के सभी वरिष्ट लोगों से अनुरोध किया कि उन गरीबों के जीवन को सुधारने के लिए हमारे यहां सब कुछ है लेकिन रेल लाईन दे दो । हम उनके जीवन-स्तर को ऊपर उठा लेंगे नौकरी दे देंगे लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । मैं इस बात को चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में और कोई जिला ऐसा नहीं है जो ज्यादा प्रभावित हो और जहां से दो-ढाई लाख आदमी बाहर जाते हों, सिर्फ एक ही रांची जिला है । यह एक अजीब स्थिति वहां पर है । मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि कोयला हमारे यहां काफी मात्रा में है । सिर्फ लोहरदगा इलाके से 20 लाख टन से अधिक बाक्साइट का लदान होता है । रेल मंत्री जी उर्जा मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं । जब वे रांची जिले में गए थे तो उनसे हमारी बात हुई थी । हमने बताया था कि रांची से लोहरदगा और रांची से हजारीबाग का एरा इलाका कोयले से भरा हुआ है । महोदया, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि हर हाल में इसी योजना में इस रेल लाईन को स्वीकृत कर लिया जाए, इसके लिए मैं आपसे भीख मांगता हूं और अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस रेल लाईन को टेक-अप कर लिया जाए चाहे वह दस वर्ष में बने ।

मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि उड़ीसा का इलाका भी बहुत बैकवर्ड इलाका है । मैं मंत्री जी को तारीफ करता हूं कि इन्होंने सर्वे में एक नयी लाईन दी है । जिस तरह से लोहरदगा का सर्वे किया उसी तरह से कर रहे हैं । सर्वे करके छोड़ा नहीं जाये बल्कि उस कार्य को पूरा किया जाय । दूसरी नई लाइन संभलपुर से तालचर तक को बना दिया जाय । कटक से तालचर बड़ी लाईन वहां पर है लेकिन संभलपुर से नहीं है । कटक, भुवनेश्वर जाने के लिये खड़गपुर से होकर या फिर आन्ध्र प्रदेश का इलाका घूमकर पहुंचा जा सकता है वहां पर काफी माइन्स हैं जैसे क्रोमाईट, बाक्साईट

आदि इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उस इलाके के दुख को भी दूर करा दिया जाए । आपके यहां जो घाटा है, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि व्यापक रूप से कोयले की चोरी हो रही है ।

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य, आपका समय पूरा हो गया है, आप 15 मिनट बोल चुके हैं, अब बैठ जाइए । माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा अनुरोध है कि समय का ध्यान रखें । अगर ध्यान नहीं रखेंगे तो यह पूरा नहीं होगा ।

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : मैं चाहता हूं कि इस चोरी पर कन्ट्रोल किया जाए जिससे करोड़ों रुपए की बचत रेल विभाग को होगी । आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति जी, इस सदन में रेल बजट के अलावा आम बजट भी प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है । मैं यहां पर रेल बजट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने से पहले संसदीय प्रणाली के बारे में छोटी सी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा । सरकार जो कुछ कर रही है वह संसदीय स्वस्थ परम्पराओं को बनाने का काम है । रेल मंत्री ने यह रेल बजट लाकर बजपात किया है । अगर इससे भी बढ़िया बजट लाकर यहां पर वे पेश करते तो भी वे जनता को कोई सुविधा देने वाले नहीं थे और न ही यह उनके वश में है । कारण यह है कि प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनकी पूरी कार्यपालिका का यह रवैया रहा है कि हर वर्ष कानून का सहारा लेकर बजट के पहले ही अध्यादेश द्वारा चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दिए जायें । कानून की दृष्टि में आपका यह कार्य उचित माना जा सकता है, हम उसको कानूनन चैलेन्ज भी नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन क्या जनतन्त्र की स्वस्थ परम्पराओं को चलाने में यह सहायक होगा? इस प्रकार से जो आप संसदीय परम्पराओं को समाप्त कर रहे हैं । आपने बजट लाने से पहले ही केरोसीन, डीजल डाक तार व टेलीफोन की दरों को बढ़ा दिया। संविधान के आर्टिकल 123 के अन्तर्गत सरकार को यह शक्ति है कि यदि कोई इमर्जेन्सी हो तो सरकार अध्यादेश लाकर ऐसा कर सकती है । कोई भी सरकार ऐसा कर सकती है लेकिन जब राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद बुलाने की घोषणा कर दी और दो दिन बाद ही संसद का अधिवेशन आरम्भ होने वाला हो उस समय यदि आप माल-भाड़ा, केरोसीन या अन्य चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दें तो यह असंसदीय है, भले ही गैर कानूनी न हो । हमारे संविधान बनाने वाले हमसे अधिक अकलमन्द थे । जब इस आर्टिकल पर संविधान सभा में बहस चल रही थी तब श्री कामत और श्री कुंजरू ने यह शंका व्यक्त की थी कि आर्टिकल का गलत इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है परन्तु उस वक्त डा. बाबासाहेब अम्बेदकर ने जवाब दिया था कि मुल्क के सामने कभी ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है जबकि संसद के दोनों संसद न चल रहे हों और तब इस आर्टिकल का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है । लेकिन यदि इस प्रकार से कार्यपालिका संसद को सुपरसीड करे तो इसको संसदीय नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

मैं रेल मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि डीजल के दाम बढ़ने से उनकी परेशानी भी बढ़ती है । हर महीने आप 15 डीजल इंजन बना रहे हैं, उनको चलाने के लिए रेलवे को बढ़े हुए दाम पर डीजल लेना पड़ेगा फिर क्या आप भाड़े और किराए नहीं बढ़ायेंगे ? इसलिए दोष आपका तो है ही, उसके अलावा पूरी कार्यपालिका और प्रधान मंत्री का दोष है । उनको इस तरह से बजट से पहले कीमतें नहीं बढ़ानी चाहिए ।

डीजल के मामले में मैं एक बात और भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आज पूरी दुनिया में डीजल के दाम घट रहे हैं । अमरीकन लाबी और रूस भी 20 डालर पर-बैरल तेल दे रहा है । फिर यहां पर आप क्यों महंगा करते जा रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि यह अन्याय है ।

जहां तक मुद्रास्फीति का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर भी यह सरकार कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकती है । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार आज रोज तीन करोड़ रुपए का ब्लैक मनी पैदा करवा रही है । ऐसी स्थिति में आप काले धन पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

मैं खास तौर से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो साधिक पास से यात्रा करने वाले लोग हैं, जो दूर-

[श्री जय पाल सिंह]

दूर के इलाकों से दिल्ली में नौकरी करने के लिए आते हैं, उन पर आपको पुन: विचार करना चाहिए । आप दिल्ली के चारों तरफ 150 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर ट्रेन्स की स्थिति को देखिए । आपने पांच किलोमीटर पर मासिक 6.50 रु. से 15 रु. किराया बढ़ा दिया, 25 किलोमीटर पर 15 रु. से 29 रु. किराया बढ़ा दिया, 50 किलोमीटर पर यात्रा करने वाले के लिए 28 रु. से 42 रु. कर दिया और 80 किलोमीटर पर यात्रा करने वाले के लिए 36 रु. से 59 रु. किराया कर दिया--जो सरकारी नौकरी 500-600-700 या 800 रु. मासिक प्राप्त करता है, उस पर आपने कितना बड़ा बोझ डाल दिया । इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वे इस पर पुन: विचार करें । एक तरफ तो सरकार उनके लिए दिल्ली में मकान उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकी है, जो दूर-दूर इलाकों से आते हैं और देहातों में जाकर अपने बच्चों का पालन-पोषण करते हैं । सुबह निकलकर शाम को आठ-नौ बजे घर पहुंचते हैं, उन की कठिनाइयों की तरफ आपको जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जो पिछले बजट में व्यवस्था थी, उसी को दोबारा लागू करिए, वरना इस देश के लोगों के साथ आप न्याय नहीं करेंगे ।

मालभाड़े का रेट बढ़ा कर दूसरी चीजों पर पड़ने वाले असर को आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं । अनाज जैसी अन्य वस्तुओं पर इसका असर पड़ेगा । एक तरफ सरकार दावा कर रही है कि हम कीमतें नहीं बढ़ने देंगे, दूसरी तरफ बजट को देखते हुए आप कीमतों के बढ़ने को रोक नहीं सकते हैं । इसलिए चौधरी साहब से मैं अपील करूंगा . . .

श्री कमल नाथ (छिंदवाड़ा) : आप चौधरी साहब कह रहे हैं, कहीं वे चौधरी चरण सिंह न समझ जायें ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह :आप ऐसा समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन वे ऐसी गलती नहीं करेंगे ।

मैं चौधरी साहब से अपील करूंगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें । मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी नौकरी करने वाले लोग इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि ट्रेनों को आगे चलने न दिया जाए । यह सही है कि इससे आपको तकलीफ नहीं हो सकती है, मुझे तकलीफ नहीं हो सकती है, संसद के किसी भी सदस्य को नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन मंहगाई से लोगों की कमर टूट रही है । इस प्रकार की स्थिति से वे लोग बिना टिकट यात्रा नहीं करेंगे, तो क्या करेंगे । जब आपको इस प्रकार की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ेगा, तो आप कहेंगे कि विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग इन लोगों को उकसा रहे हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :उकसाने का मौका मत दीजिए ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह :मैं चौधरी साहब से अपील करना चाहूंगा कि उनको इस बात पर जरूर विचार करना चाहिए ।

देश की इकानामी को डवेलप करने के लिए आप उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिए आश्वासन दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप माल भाड़े में वृद्धि कर रहे हैं । जब आप रा-मैटीरियल मंहगा दिलवायेंगे, तो प्रोडक्शन मंहगा होगा । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि दाम आपको बढ़ाना भी है, तो पक्के माल पर बढ़ाइए, लेकिन यदि आप कच्चे माल पर इसको थोपेंगे तो कोई भी चीज आप सस्ती नहीं कर पायेंगे । इसको आपने 4.4 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर आठ प्रतिशत कर दिया है । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि देश के पूरे इकानामी स्ट्रक्चर को देखते हुए ही आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि हम कहां पर खड़े हैं ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि रेलों के मामले में हमारा सिर दुनिया में ऊंचा है । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं दुनिया में आपकी डीजल इंजन कोई भी खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है । अभी भी आप डीजल इंजन के स्पेयर पार्ट्स विदेशों से मंगवाते हैं । एशियाड के अप्पू की वजह से तो हो सकता है, लेकिन रेलवे की वजह से मैं नहीं मानता हूं ।

सकता है, लेकिन रेलवे की वजह से मैं नहीं मानता हूं ।

श्री कमल नाथ: चलिये, कुछ तो मानते हैं ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इस बजट में जिस तरह से हैवी-टैक्सेशन हुआ है—जिस तरह से आप ने रेलों के किरायों को बढ़ाया है, वह इस बात को स्पष्ट जाहिर करता है कि आप ने विश्व बैंक से जो कर्जा लिया है, इन्टर-नेशनल मानिटरी फण्ड से आप ने जो लोन लिया है, मेरा मंत्री महोदय पर आरोप है, आप पूरी तरह से उन की शर्तों के दबाव में हैं, क्योंकि आप को उन का कर्जा चुकाना है। आप दुनिया से कर्जा ले कर एशियाड और दूसरी चीजों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं—आज वक्त का तकाजा है कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। जो पैसा आप को रेलवे के विकास के लिए मिलने जा रहा है, हम ने रेलवे की सलाहकार समिति में भी इस बात को कहा था, उस पैसे को आप रेलों के विकास पर खर्च करें । हिन्दुस्तान में जो 1 लाख किलोमीटर रेलवे-लाइन है उस में से 20 हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे-लाइन को तुरन्त बदलने की जरूरत है। 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर आप सिर्फ 3400 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन को बदल पाये हैं । अगर इसी रफ्तार से पुरानी लाइनों को बदलने का सिलसिला जारी रहा तो अगले 50 सालों के अन्दर भी आप इन लाइनों को नहीं बदल सकते हैं । जिस समय यह योजना शुरू हुई थी, उस समय आप ने पुनर्निर्माण की संज्ञा दे कर इस कार्य को शुरू किया था । सलाहकार समिति में भी हमने मांग की थी, हम ने उस समय पांडे जी से कहा था कि 10 हजार किलोमीटर तो तुरन्त बदली जानी चाहिये, लेकिन पांडे जी ने कहा कि केवल दो-तीन हजार किलो-मीटर लाइन ही बदलने के लिये इयू है । आप से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं--जिन ट्रैकों पर आप की सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनें चल रही हैं जिन ट्रैकों पर आज आप 20 और 25 वैगन्ज की गुडस ट्रेनें चला रहे, उन के ट्रैकों को बदलिये, अन्यथा किसी दिन भी एक्सीडेन्ट हो सकता है ।

आप ने ट्रैक्स और दूसरे कामों के लिये केवल 1 हजार करोड़ रुपया बजट में रखा है, जिस के लिये आप कहते हैं कि इसको नवीकरण पर खर्च करेंगे, छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने पर खर्च करेंगे, नया वर्कशाप लगायेंगे, साथ ही आप को ट्रैक्स को बदलना है । मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि आप सब काम इतनी कम धनराशि में कैसे कर सकेंगे । 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सात दो साल बाकी रह गये हैं, आप ने उस योजना में जो लक्ष्य रखे थे, आप उन टार्गेट्स को कैसे पूरा कर सकेंगे । अभी भी 17 हजार किलोमीटर रेल लाइन को बदलना है—आप इस काम को सब से ज्यादा प्रायोरिटी दीजिये ।

जहां तक सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है मैं देखता हूं कि सुविधाओं के नाम पर इस बजट में कुछ भी नहीं रखा गया है । आप के पास 60 हजार के लगभग ऐसी वैगन्ज हैं जिनके लिये रिपेअर की जरूरत है । 20 हजार वैगन्ज जिन को आप खराब होने के बावजूद भी चला रहे हैं, वे कभी की कण्डेम्ड हो चुकी हैं, उन के साथ किसी भी समय एक्सी-डेन्ट हो सकता है, लेकिन फिर भी आप चलाये जा रहे हैं । 20 हजार के लगभग पैसेन्जर डिब्बे हैं जो रिटायर हो चुके हैं, जिन की लाइफ समाप्त हो चुकी है लेकिन आप फिर भी उन को चला रहे हैं । दुनिया का कोई भी सभ्य से सभ्य देश ऐसे डिब्बों को नहीं चलायेगा । पिछले दिनों हमारी कमेटी पटना गई थी, वहां आप ने एक फर्स्ट क्लास की कोच गाड़ी में लगाई एमर्जेन्सी ब्रेक लगाने के बावजूद भी वह डिब्बा स्मैश हो गया । 30-30 साल पुराने डिब्बे हैं, उनकी कोई मेन्टेनेन्स नहीं की जाती है, कोई रिपेअर नहीं की जाती है। 20 हजार वैगन्ज, 20 कांचेज और 20 हजार किलोमीटर-लाइनों का काम होगा है कितना आप कर पायेंगे मुझे कुछ नजर नहीं आ रहा है ।

आप ने अपने भाषण में तीन बातों का उल्लेख किया है—सेफ्टी, सिक्योरिटी और पंक्चुएलिटी । मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि पिछले डेढ़-दो सालों में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है—मालगाड़ियों की व्यवस्था में भी सुधार हुआ है—लेकिन यह सुधार निरन्तर होता रहे ऐसी कोई बात दिखाई नहीं देती है । आप ने पहले भी इस तरह के वायदे किये थे, लेकिन इस तरह से निर्माण कार्य हुए कि 1981 में माल ढोने की व्यवस्था इतनी बिगड़ गई थी जिस से पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था चकनाचूर हो गई थी । कारखानों के लिये कोयला नहीं पहुंचा, अन्यान्य रा-मैटीरियल नहीं पहुंच पाया । अगर अब भी इस स्थिति को सम्भालने की कोशिश नहीं की गई तो आने वाले दो वर्षों में स्थिति और भी ज्यादा बदतर हो जायेगी । आप जल्द से जल्द रेलवे ट्रेक्स को बदलने का इन्तजाम कीजिये, रेलवे के लाखों मजदूरों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दिलाने का काम कीजिये ।

आज जो वर्कर हैं, जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, वे जिन परिस्थितियों में रहते हैं, उनके रहने के स्थान हैं, उनके जैसे क्वार्टर्स बने हैं उन सब पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । उनके पास छोटे छोटे क्वार्टर्स हैं । उन क्वार्टरों की स्थिति को आप सुधारिये तभी मैं समझता हूं कि आप रेल के छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों को कुछ राहत दे पायेंगे।

16 hrs.

आपने रेल यात्रा का किराया बढ़ा दिया । आपने मेल और एक्सप्रेस का किराया 40 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया और पैसेंजर ट्रेन में द्वितीय श्रेणी का किराया 25 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया । अब एक यात्री पैसेंजर ट्रेन में सौ रुपये के स्थान पर सवा सौ रुपये का टिकट ले कर ही यात्रा कर सकता है । आप कम से कम तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों और लोगों की परेशानी को तो ध्यान में रखिये। आपको पता होगा कि आपकी ट्रेनों में पैसेंजर डिब्बों की छतों पर चढ़ कर यात्रा करते हैं और टिकट लेकर यात्रा करते हैं। उनका आपने 25 परसेंट किराया बढ़ा दिया है । मैं रेल मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे विशेष कर के इन यात्रियों के बारे में तो सोचें ।

मैंने रेल मंत्री जी से एक और मांग की थी कि फसल की कटाई के समय उड़ीसा, पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश से बहुत से यात्री हरियाणा और पंजाब जाते हैं । उनको ट्रेनों में जगह नहीं मिलती, वे छतों पर बैठ कर सफर करते हैं । छतों पर बहुत से तो बिजली के तार से मर जाते हैं । उनकी सुरक्षा की आप व्यवस्था कीजिए और फसल आने के समय उनके लिए विशेष रेल गाड़ियों का प्रबंध कीजिए जिससे कि उड़ीसा, पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश के लोग पंजाब, हरियाणा आ जा सकें । यह समय ऐसा है कि जब कि उन्हें जरूरी काम से आना-जाना पड़ता है ।

मैं एक चीज की और अपील करूंगा। आपने माल ढुलाई भाड़े का रेट भी बढ़ा दिया है । अब आपने लोगों को मजबूर कर दिया है कि वे अपना माल ट्रकों से भेजें । मुझे नहीं पता कि कहीं आप पर ट्रांसपोर्टर का भार तो नहीं है जो आपने रेलों से माल की ढुलाई पर इतना पैसा बढ़ा दिया है । पहले ही आपकी रेलों में अच्छी सर्विस नहीं है, उनमें पंक्चुअलिटी नहीं है । अब लोग रेलों से माल न भेज कर ट्रकों से माल ढोयेंगे । दुनिया के हर मुल्क में बसों और ट्रकों से रेलों का किराया काफी कम होता है । दुनिया में रेलों से माल लाना-ले-जाना सस्ता पड़ता है, ट्रकों से माल लाने-ले-जाने के । लेकिन आपने रेलों के किराये और माल भाड़े में जो बढ़ौतरी की है उससे आपने हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइवेट आपरेटरों और ट्रकों के मालिकों को मालामाल करने का प्रयास किया है । आपके जितने भी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के कारखाने हैं वे अपना माल ट्रेनों से नहीं भेजते, ट्रकों से भेजते हैं । इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि दुनिया के किसी भी देश में रेलों का किराया अधिक नहीं है लेकिन आपने इसे ज्यादा कर दिया है। मैं मांग करूंगा कि इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें ।

मैं आप से यह भी अपील करूंगा कि मैंने जिन चीजों की तरफ इशारा किया है, खास

तौर से मासिक पास लेने वालों की कठिनाइयों की ओर, आप उनकी कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए मंसिक पासों के किराये कम कीजिए ताकि उन्हें परेशानी का सामना न करना पड़े ।

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Yesterday. I had the opportunity of listening to the former Railway Minister, Prof. Dandavate while participating in this debate. Prof. Dandavate is a professor of Physics and Physics deals with the law of motion. So I can well understand his interest and knowledge in the Railways which also to be successful must remain in motion.

I also appreciate the constructive approach taken by Prof. Dandavate. In the last several years—three years to be exact—I have heard many debates sitting here and very seldom have we had constructive suggestions from the Opposition members. As such we greatly appreciate suggestions and valuable suggestions made by Prof. Dandvate. He made some valid points on the system of accounting and, I am sure, the Railway Minister will take them into account.

Sir, presentation of the railway budget does not merely mean presentation of a statement of accounts of where the funds will be got from and how they will be spent but it is also a statemnet of the functioning of the railways. Railways are the economic arteries of the country and this fact was recognised long ago while the demands and grants of the other Ministries are contained in the Annual budget the demands and requirements for railways from a separatee Railway Budget which has a seperate debate. There is a totally seperate procedure followed in respect of the railway budget.

Sir, without proper and effective functioning of the railways the economy of the country would come to a standstill. Our fodgrains would not move. Out power plants would not run. In nutshell the whole country will come to a grinding halt. It is against this background and in this light and with this urgancy that we have to view the affairs of the railways.

Sir, the hon. Railway Minister has been very exhaustive this year and I am very happy that he has taken the House into confidence in informing us about his priorities and anxities. So, I will not waste the time of the House in going into the same.

Sir, I would only like to touch upon two or three main points. First, the railway, to work, must have a system that works and by system I mean the administrative system. No matter how good he inentions of the railway officials be; no matter what plans the Railway Minister may have; no matter what desires he may have all that will come to naught unless the whole system works that is that the administrative system works. One of my esteemed colleagues who participated in the debate talked about the fact that in the railways, some of the procedures that are followed have come down from colonial times and, I think, this is true. So far as the system of administration of the railways is concerned, I feel, that the concept of the Railway Board and the whole vertical and horizontal management structure of the administration of railways requires review. It was in 1905—the days of the Viceroys—that the concept of the Railway Board came into being. I don't think the hon. Railway Minister was born at that time. Sir, the question is that this system whereby we have the Railway Board which was conceived in 1905, is it so good or has any attention not been given that it has not undergone any change? There is the same structure—the same Railway Board. There is a Member of the Board for this and Member for that and on the top of that you have the Chairman of the Railway Board. Why has it not undergone any change? I think it has not undergone any change because adequate attention has not been paid to it. We have at present the various sections of the Railways—the Eastern Zone, the Central Zone, the Southern Zone and then we have the regions and the Divisions. We have the Railway Board and then we have the Railway Ministry.

So, Sir, with some knowledge which I have of the science of management, to me it appears this whole system requires change and knowing the Railway Minister, I think, that some steps should be tatken to review

[Shri Kamal Nath]

the system we have for administering the railways. The question is do we require Railway Board at all? Do we require this whole gamut when we have the Railway Ministry ? We have very large operations in other Ministries. In my opinion it is essential that immediate action and immediate look be taken in that direction because a system which does not work well ought to be changed. If we want the railways to work we must see that the system that they have works. They must review the system. I would like the hon. Railway Minister to look into this aspect.

Sir, the Railways carry out major civil and construction works throughout the country. Large portions of these works are being awarded to contractors. These contractors hire labour but they do not pay the minimum wages to these labourers. They have to pay the minimum wage to labourers which is prescribed under the law, but they never do it. In some of our public sector undertakings there is a rule that when contractors do the job and contractors pay wages to the labourers, some responsible officer of the public sector is there to countersign on the wage payment register. In the Railways there is no such procedure. I am not making any sweeping statement. In my own district I know how the adivasi people are being exploited. They are being paid Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per day. When we bring it to the notice of the railway officials, they say, well, we have given it to the contractor; we are paying nobody. Now, my only request is this: In line with the system prevailing in some public sector undertakings and other Government departments, in the Railways also, there should be a system to see that the contractors do not exploit labour, that they are paid full minimum wage as prescribed under the law.

Sir, we have heard many voices both inside the House and outside the House, and many agitations are going on, about the need for new Railway lines. The hon. Prime Minister has stressed and many Government spokesmen have stressed on several occasions about Government's intention to give priority to development of tribal areas and backward areas which have remained backward for the last 30 years. It is the Prime Minister's concern and it is also the Railway Minister's concern. I would like to put across to the Railway Minister the necessity of construction of railway lines in the most backward areas of the country, remained backward for the last 30 years. Inasmuch as the Railways have to carry the burden of social costs they have to be also alive to the social responsibilities. Social responsibilities have to over-ride economic considerations at times and social responsibility has to apply first and prevent into the development of the most backward of the backward areas. These areas which are still unconnected should be connected up. They have no infrastructural facilities. They have not yet come out of the shackles of colonial rule: they have not yet seen the benefits of independence. Sir, these are the areas which have to be looked into and one of these areas happens to be in my constituency, the district of Chindwara. For the last 3 years I have been trying to use every logic and reason to convince the Railway Ministry of the necessity of conversion of the narrow gauge line from Chindwara to Parasia. In the 1980 Budget our hon. Railway Minister's predecessor Shri Kamlapathi Tripathi had announced a survey. This was a small step towards a big beginning. The district of Chindwara is backward. It has been declared a No-Industry District. It is a district which is rich in minerals resources. It produces the best oranges in Asia; it has the best teak-wood in India. It is a very major coal belt. The development of the district cannot take place without infra-structural development. Development cannot take place just by wishing it. Mere speeches, lectures and announcement of policies will not change the situation; we must now act and speak louder then words. A district which is so rich in natural resources has remained backward because of lack of infra-structural facilities. The Prime Minister has pronounced on many occasions and the Railway Minister has made pronouncements about priority for the development of the backward and tribal areas. How can this be explained to the people of

this country. How can this be explained to the people of the District ? The Railways have held great traditions of working in this most tough and difficult terrains. They have played a major role in the development of the country which has won no only national but also international acclaim. They have played a major role for the development of the country. But I think all this stands nowhere if we cannot fulfil one of the basic priorities which the Government has been pronouncing repeatedly time after time. The Railways have made a survey for taking up the project in Chhindwara. The total cost of the Project estimated by the Railway is about Rs. 12 crores. Presuming that the line will take 4/5 years to complete, what is required is an outlay of about Rs. 2.5 crore per year. Out of the 1983-84 expenditure of Rs. 1350 crores, is this a major outlay? Is it difficult to find an amount of Rs. 2 crore per year out of the total outlay of Rs. 1350 crores? I think a small Project of conversion of a 25 Km line from narrow gauge to borad gauge can hardly be called a new project. Let me say emphatically that this small outlay will give our country more developmental mileage than what any similar amount will give. I, therefore, appeal to the Hon'ble Minister that small Projects with small outlays yielding large developmental mileage should be considered separately under a new heading "Marginal and Balancing Works". The total outlay in a year under the heading "Marginal and Balancing Works" can be Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 crores. All such works should be put under this category and should not have to travel the corridors of Railway Bhavan and Yojana Bhavan for approval. I look forward with confidence and hope that the hon. Railway Minister, in his reply, will assure us that work on this line will be commenced immediately. I am sure, he will not give us the usual jargon of shortage of funds, technical examination economic viability, etc.

While I am on the issue of Chhindwara, let me go a little farther away and come to the issue of Indore. Sir, is there any city of the size of Indore in this country which is not connected with Delhi or Bombay by any train? Indore is one of the largest cities in the country and yet if one has to come to Delhi from Indore, he has to come to Ratlam and catch a train. I think this is the greatest single injustice done by the Railways to Madhya Pradesh in the last 30 years. Sir, I would not be saying too much if I accuse the Railway Ministry for continued dereliction of duty for the last 30 years for having failed to connect Indore with Delhi and Bombay with direct fast trains. Our Railway Minister is not only knowns as a man of reason and logic, but having known him for many years, I know him to be a man who is just and bold. I voice this demand and voice it with all emphasis at my command and I am sure that this absurd position of keeping Indore isolated from the main Railway network of the country will be corrected in a time-bound schedule. It has to be time bound as my life and your life and every thing is time-bound.

Sir, my State, Madhya Pradesh, is the largest in the country area-wise. It is also one of the most backward. Its percentage of Railway lines in relation to area is one of the lowest in the country. Is there not any criterion for making outlays on the basis of these ratios? I would like to know whether there is any criterion followed in regard to new railway line taking into account the size of the State and also the backwardness of the area. Is it decided only on the question of economic viability? The economic jargon which we have already heard many times that the area is not viable, resources are not available, etc. are well-known to us. These terminologies we all know. What happens when such a situation exists? I would like to say this with a deep note of caution that if the elected representatives have failed to meet the demands of the people of the area which we voiced in the House, then it becomes the demand of the people in the streets, even though made against our wishes. We did not want it. We do not want it. We do not want any party to do it. But in the final analysis, a demand

[Shri Kamal Nath]

made in this House will become the demand of the people in the street if the people of the State, State of Madhya Pradesh, are not given a rightful place in the main rail-network of the country.

Certain remarks have been passed in the press as also here about the Railway Minister's special emphasis on his constituency, the district of Malda. I know for a long time the Railway Minister's concern for Malda district, and in this regard I would like to say only one thing that we should all feel proud and happy that here is a Minister, who is concerned about his constituency, and takes every opportunity for the upliftment of his district. I think, the other Ministers would do well in following his example. This is because I personally feel that a Minister who cannot do anything for the people of his own district, I do not think, is capable of doing anything for his country. While we envy the Railway Minister, and we can quarrel with him, but at the same time, we do and must appreciate his consciousness of the basic responsibilities he has towards the electorate of his Constituency.

SHRI M. SATYNARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Prof. Madhu Dandavate was also doing the same thing.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: He also got my message of congratulations. With these words, I congratulate the Railway Minister for the bold steps he has taken and the bold pronouncements that he has made both in his speech and in the series of actions taken by him in the earlier period for which I have no time to go into details.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): May I make a correction, because some intervention was there?

I did not work for West Coast Railway; it was connected with Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and ultimately linking Tamil Nadu and Kerala. And, therefore, I say that that was the best endeavour for national integration.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह (बलिया): माननीय सभापति महोदय, रेलवे बजट पेश करते हुए रेल मंत्री जी ने इस संकल्प का इजहार किया कि वे सेफ्टी, सिक्योरिटी और पैन्क्चुयलिटी स्थापित करेंगे । हम लोगों ने सोचा रेलवे बजट ऐसा पेश किया जाएगा, जिससे जनसाधारण को राहत मिलेगी, उनकी सुविधाओं में वृद्धि होगी, लेकिन सुविधाओं में वृद्धि के विपरीत उन्होंने रेल-फेयर, मालभाड़े में बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि कर दी है । 4 अरब, 88 करोड़ 90 लाख रु. का अतिरिक्त भार आम जनता पर लाद दिया गया है । यात्री भाड़े का बोझ द्वितीय श्रेणी पर और भी ज्यादा है, जो कि 14 परसेंट है, कहने के लिए यह 11 परसेंट है । मासिक टिकट पर ढाई गुणा वृद्धि कर दी गई है । माल भाड़े में वृद्धि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में चारगुणा अधिक कर दी गई है । इस वृद्धि से जन उपयोगी सामान की कीमतों में बेहद वृद्धि होगी । आम जनता को भी मंहगाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा और मुद्रास्फीति का दबाव बढ़ेगा । एक तरफ सरकार इस बात का दावा करती है कि वह जनहित में लगातार काम करती जा रही है और उनकी नीतियों के परिणाम-स्वरूप आम जनता के जीवन में प्रगति हो रही है, खुशहाली हो रही है, लेकिन लगातार यह कोशिश हो रही है कि साधन के संकट और बजट के संतुलन को कैसे कायम रखा जाए ।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार की यह जो नीति है यह वर्ल्ड बैंक के इशारे पर चलती आ रही है । पिछले 30 सालों से विकास के पूंजीवादी पथ पर चल कर तथा उस का बोझ आम जनता पर लाद कर, यह सरकार आम जनता के फायदे के कामों से लगातार कतराती रही है । मुझे मालूम नहीं--हमारे रेल मंत्री जी इस बात को जानते हैं या नहीं पिछले सालों में माल-भाड़े और यात्री-भाड़े में जो वृद्धियां हुई उनके नाम पर विकास की कितनी योजनायें लागू की गई तथा कितनी योजनाओं का अब तक कार्यान्वयन हुआ ? रेलवे में हर तरफ भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है, जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो कुछ भी सच्ची योजनाओं के विकास के नाम पर हो रहा है उसका

समुचित उपयोग जिस रूप में होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है । किरायों में वृद्धि के बावजूद अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का नितान्त अभाव है । आज आक्यूपेन्सी रेशो 100 परसेंट है । 1950-51 से ले कर 1981-82 के बीच पैसेन्जर ट्रैफिक में 189 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जब कि पैसेन्जर ट्रेवलिंग फ्लीट में केवल 120 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई । इसी तरह से 1950-51 से 1981-82 के बीच वैगन्ज-फ्लीट में 43 परसेन्ट की वृद्धि हुई है जब कि फ्रेट-ट्रैफिक में ढाई गुने की वृद्धि हुई है ।

इतना ही नहीं आज रेलवे की स्थिति कितनी चिन्ताजनक है उस का पता इस बात से चलता है कि पिछले तीस वर्षों में ट्रैकरिन्यूअल का इनके ऊपर जो उत्तरदायित्व था, ये उस को भी पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं चौथे प्लान में 1660 किलोमीटर, पांचवें प्लान में 1240 किलोमीटर और 6ठें प्लान में अब तक 1096 किलोमीटर बीमार ट्रैकों का रिन्यूअल हुआ है । अगर यही सिलसिला जारी रहा तो 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने तक एन्टायर-रेलवे ट्रैक का पांचवां हिस्सा बीमार हो जायगा । मतलब यह कि ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया! यह प्रगति हमारे रेल मंत्रालय ने की है--प्रगति के नाम पर आम जनता पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ाने के बावजूद भी बीमारी बढ़ती जा रही है । इस का कोई निदान इन के पास नहीं है । इन का प्रशासन इतना निकम्मा हो गया है कि चाहे जो साधन इन को उपलब्ध कराये जांय ये उनका सही इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते । भ्रष्टाचार के गर्त में पूरा प्रशासन डूबता जा रहा है ।

रेलवे बोर्ड ने खुद मन्जूर किया है कि 14 हजार किलोमीटर ट्रैक का रिन्यूअल विलम्बित है । इन्होंने इस बात को भी कबूल किया है कि इन के पास जितनी कोचेज की संख्या है उस का 21 प्रतिशत यानी 8 हजार कोचेज और 13 परसेन्ट वैगन्ज यानी 65 हजार वैगन्ज के रिप्लेसमेन्ट की आवश्यकता है । इन्होंने इस बात को भी कबूल किया है कि 18 परसेन्ट कोचेज और 25 परसेन्ट वैगन्ज में मेजर-ओवर-हालिंग की जरूरत है । वर्कशाप्स में मशीनरी की 90 परसेन्ट की जिन्दगी करीब-करीब खत्म हो चुकी है, वे मशीनें काम के लायक नहीं रह गई हैं--यह स्थिति आज हमारे रेल विभाग की है ।

6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने रेलवे के लिये जो लक्ष्य घोषित किया था कि औद्योगिक और कृषि मालों के मूवमेन्ट के लिये जो भी व्यवधान रेलवे में है उस को हटाया जायगा । उन्होंने इस बात के लिए भी घोषित किया था कि ट्रैफिक में एडीशनल कंपेसिटी, अतिरिक्त क्षमता पैदा करने के लिए विशेष उपाय किये जायेंगे । इस लक्ष्य की घोषणा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेलवे के लिए की गयी थी लेकिन अभी स्थिति क्या है ? रेलों को 35 सौ टन माल ढोने के लिए दो लाख वैगन, एक हजार लोकोमोटिव्ज और एक हजार कोचेज चाहिए और इनका निर्माण करने का लक्ष्य सिक्स्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में रखा गया है । इस लक्ष्य के मुकाबले में एक लाख वैगन बनाने और 480 डीजल लोकोमोटिव्ज का नतीजा यह होगा कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के खत्म होते होते माल की ढुलाई के लिए और यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के लिए जितने वैगंस और कोचेज की आवश्यकता होगी उनमें नितांत कमी आयेगी ।

दूसरे रेलवे में ओवरक्राउडिंग की प्राब्लम भी है । इस में यह प्राब्लम और भी बढ़ती जाएगी । जो लोग डिस्टेंस के यात्री हैं उनको और भी इस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा। रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट के माध्यम में इस कठिनाई को दूर करने की घोषणा की है ।

सभापति महोदय, एक तरफ तो यह स्थिति है और मंत्री जी ने बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में घोषणा की थी कि पिछले दिनों औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध काफी अच्छे रहे हैं। मगर स्थिति क्या है ? इस बारे में मैं कुछ बातों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं जिससे सब को पता चलेगा । पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ तो कर्मचारियों की कमी है मगर उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं होती है । वेकेन्सीज हैं, मगर कोई अपोइंटमेंट नहीं । जहां 1951-52 में अफसरों की संख्या 2.3 हजार थी वहां वह 1981-82 में बढ़कर 11.6 हजार हो

[श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह]

गयी। ये ए. एण्ड बी. कैटेगरी के अफसरों में पांच सौ परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। दूसरी तरफ चिंता की बात है कि सी. एण्ड डी. कैटेगरी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या जहां 1951-52 में 911.3 हजार थी वहां वह 1981-82 में 1563.4 हजार बढ़कर हुई। इनकी संख्या में मात्र 17.5 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई। आपने एक टाप हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खड़ा कर दिया है, अफसरों की फौज खड़ी कर दी है। यह एक नयी बात हो रही है।

रेलवे के अन्दर जो अफसर रिटायर कर जाते हैं वे ठेके का काम करने लगते हैं। आप रेलवे में अपने लोगों से काम लेने के बजाए ठेकेदारों का काम कराते हैं। ट्रेकरिनेवल और दूसरे तरह के काम ठेकेदारों से कराये जाते हैं। ठेकेदारों में ज्यादा संख्या इन रिटायर्ड अफसरों की होती है।

इंडस्ट्रिल रिलेशंस के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि औद्योगिक शांति है। अगर है तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन परिस्थिति क्या है? परिस्थिति आप जानते होंगे 1974 से रेलवे एम्पलाईज के संगठनों ने अपनी बहुत सी मांगों को उठाया हुआ है जो कि अभी तक लम्बित पड़ी हुई है। उनके बारे में कोई निदान नहीं निकल पा रहा है। इसके कारण कर्मचारियों में काफी असन्तोष है। चाहे बोनस का सवाल हो, चाहे वेज रिवीजन का सवाल हो, चाहे डियरनेस अलाउंस का सवाल हो, इन तमाम समस्याओं का निदान अभी तक नहीं निकला है। लगता है कि रेल मंत्रालय कोमकरण की तरह पड़ा हुआ है और मजदूरों की मांगों पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। जिसका बड़ा भयानक नतीजा निकलने वाला है। जितने भी एग्रीमेंट्स हैं उनको लागू करने के बजाए उनके साथ उल्टा सुलूक किया जा रहा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वरौनी जंकशन के गरहरा यार्ड में जो कि शायद हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा यार्ड है, वहां ट्रांशिपमेंट मजदूरों के जो पहले ठेकेदार के मजदूर थे उनको बाद में रेलवे मजदूर का दर्जा दे दिया गया। कैजुअल के रूप उनकी बहाली फिर से हुई। उनको रेलवे की सहूलियतें दी गईं, लेकिन अभी तक उनको रेगूलर नहीं किया गया। यूनियन और मैनेजमेंट का एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ, लेकिन आज तक उस एग्रीमेंट को लागू नहीं किया गया। इस एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक उन मजदूरों में से 400 मजदूरों को रेगूलर करना था और शेष को दूसरे विभाग में अब्जार्ब करना था और किसी की भी छटनी नहीं की जानी थी। इसके लिए अभी तक एजीटेशन चल रहा है। हो सकता है कि उनको हड़ताल पर जाना पड़े और कोई बवंडर पैदा हो सकता है। इस बारे में कई बार वर्तमान रेलवे मंत्री, रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयर मैन को लिखा गया, इसके पहले जो मंत्री थे उनको भी पत्र लिखे थे, रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन के साथ जाकर बातचीत भी की, लगातार बातचीत करने के बाद भी आज तक वह एग्रीमेंट लागू नहीं हुआ है। एग्रीमेंट की कोई कीमत नहीं है।

अभी आपको मालूम होगा कि मुकामाघाट में ए आई आर एफ का कन्वेंशन हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर उनकी मांगों पर अविलंब कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, बातें शुरू नहीं हुईं, कोई निदान नहीं निकलता है तो वे स्ट्राइक करेंगे। पता नहीं किस आधार पर सरकार कहती है कि देश में शांति कायम है। ये कहते हैं कि इनका रेलवे कर्मचारियों से प्रेम है। लेकिन इन एग्रीमेंट लागू करवाने के लिए लोको कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की तो किस बेरहमी के साथ डिसिप्लेन एण्ड अपील रूल 14 (2) के मुताबिक 1400 से ज्यादा कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाला गया। टिकट चैकर्स के किस बेरहमी के साथ तबादले किए गए। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अगर कर्मचारी अपनी समस्याओं को लेकर अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करते हैं या ट्रेड यूनियन के संवैधानिक अधिकार के द्वारा आंदोलन करते हैं तो ये इतने शक्तिशाली हैं कि उनकी मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने के बजाए डिसिप्लेन एण्ड अपील रूल 14(2) के अंतर्गत उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं करेंगे।

जब चाहे जिसको चाहें ये निकाल सकते हैं। इस हथियार के जरिए हिन्दुस्तान के रेलवे मजदूरों के अंदर एक दहशत का वातावरण कायम है। इसके बाद ये कहते हैं कि शांति है

आज मैं आपके माध्यम से अपील करता हूं कि सरकार इस तरह की नीति अख्तियार करे जिसके मुताबिक मजदूरों के साथ, कर्मचारियों के साथ आपके संबंध सुधरें। इसके लिए जो दमनात्मक कार्यवाही पिछले दिनों की गई है उसको समाप्त किया जाय। उनकी मांगों के बारे में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाए। यात्री भाड़े में और माल भाड़े में वृद्धि को समाप्त किया जाए और छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन रेलवे की प्रगति के लिए रखा जाए। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि टैक्स बढ़ाने के बजाए छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेलवे को ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएं ताकि अविकसित इलाकों का विकास हो सके। वहां पर नई रेल लाइनें बन सके और नवीनीकरण हो सके।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डो (बलीलाबाद): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत 1983-84 के रेलवे बजट का अनुमोदन करता हूं।

रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में सुरक्षा, संरक्षण और समय पालन का जो आश्वासन दिया उससे देश की जनता में यह आस्था उत्पन्न हुई है कि अब रेल-गाड़ियां समय से चलेंगी और यात्री सुरक्षित रूप से अपने गंतव्य स्थान तक पहुंचेंगे। इस आर्थिक संकटकालीन परिस्थिति में रेल मंत्री जी ने जिस तरह से बजट पेश किया उसके लिए मैं उनको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूं। हमारे जो भी संसद सदस्यगण बोलने के लिए खड़ा होते हैं, नयी-नयी रेल लाइनों की मांग करते हैं और निर्माण कार्यों पर जोर देते हैं। अगर भाड़ा कुछ बढ़ जाता है तो उसको साथ ही साथ खत्म करने की बातें किया करते हैं। दोनों चीजें एक साथ नहीं हो सकतीं, या तो रेल लाइनें, विकास कार्य हो, तो इसको करने के लिए कुछ-न-कुछ भाड़ा बढ़ाना ही पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान)

माननीय, हमारे शास्त्री जी बहुत चिंतित हैं कि मन्थली टिकट पर क्यों 6 से 15 रुपये कर दिया गया। हमें मालूम है कि एक टिकट पर दिन भर में तीन-तीन और चार-चार बार आते हैं और अगर 6 रुपए से 15 रुपए कर दिया गया है तो इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है। मैं आपका ध्यान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, रेल मंत्री जी, और योजना मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराया है। हम समस्त उत्तर प्रदेश के संसद सदस्यों की मांग है कि गोरखपुर में एक कोच फैक्टरी की स्थापना की जाए। रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में इस पर विचार करने के लिए कहा भी है।

आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि आजादी की लड़ाई से लेकर आज तक पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश ने कुछ नहीं पाया। भारत सरकार द्वारा केवल एक फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी गोरखपुर में स्थापित की गई, उसके बाद कुछ नहीं दिया गया। हम सब संसद सदस्यों की एकमत से मांग है कि कोच फैक्टरी पर जो विचार चल रहा है, रेल मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग में, वह अवश्य गोरखपुर में स्थापित की जाए जिससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता में एक आस्था उत्पन्न हो कि उनके साथ भी भारत सरकार न्याय कर रही है। हमें आशा और पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारे रेल मंत्री जी जो चाहते हैं उसको करा लेते हैं इसलिए हम लोग मांग करते हैं वह कोच फैक्टरी स्थापित कर, हमारी मदद करें।

गोरखपुर से बम्बई जाने के लिए कोई भी सीधी ट्रेन नहीं है। रेल मंत्रालय का सलाहकार समिति में हम सब संसद सदस्यों ने एक स्तर से मांग की कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है वहां के लोग बम्बई और कलकत्ता में रोजी-रोटी ढूंढने के लिए जाते हैं परन्तु वहां जाने के लिए कोई सीधी ट्रेन नहीं है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि गोरखपुर से दिल्ली आने के लिए और लखनऊ की ट्रेन में इस तरह से परिवर्तन किया जाये जिससे एक रेल से दूसरी रेल में बैठा जा सके।

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे]

इस तरह का संकट पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता को उठाना पड़ रहा है । बार-बार रेल मंत्री जी ने सलाहकार समिति में आश्वासन दिया कि इसपर विचार किया जायेगा परन्तु रेलवे बोर्ड ने हमारी मांग के बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया केवल एक शब्द कहा कि कोच नहीं है, लाइन खाली नहीं है इस नाते नहीं चलाई जाती । मैं मन्त्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को न्याय दिया जाए और कम से कम एक ट्रेन सीधी गोरखपुर से बम्बई के लिए चलाने का आश्वासन रेल मन्त्री जी की ओर से यहां पर दिया जाए ।

गोंडा से गोरखपुर की ब्रांच लाइन जो नेपाल बार्डर से होकर आती है उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि आज हमारा देश बड़े गम्भीर खतरे से गुजर रहा है अतः बार्डर की इस ब्रांच लाइन को ब्राड गेज में परिवर्तित करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है । यदि यह लाइन ब्राड गेज में परिवर्तित हो जायेगी तो रेल विभाग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा में एक बड़ा योगदान हो सकेगा ।

डी एस से डी आर एम बना दिया गया परन्तु इससे कार्य-कुशलता, कार्यदक्षता और कार्यक्षमता में कोई तब्दीली नहीं हुई । केवल मात्र ग्रेड ही बढ़ा दिए गए । इससे अच्छा यह होता कि रेलवे में एक-दो डीवीजन बढ़ा दिए गए होते, उससे रेलवे की कार्यक्षमता में बढ़ोत्तरी हो सकती थी । परन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया । पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बराबर यह मांग करने के बाद भी एक भी डिवीजन नहीं बढ़ाया गया । हमारी अपील है कि गोरखपुर में एक मण्डल कार्यालय खोला जाए जिससे कि उस क्षेत्र की समस्या का समाधान हो सके । ।

सभापति महोदय, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि 1974 में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने बगहा-छितौनी का शिलान्यास किया था परन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 1974 में किए गए शिलान्यास के बाद वहां पर जो पत्थर लोहों की लाइनें गिराई गई थी वह वहां से उठाकर आपके मध्य प्रदेश में चली गई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can assure you that I am not responsible for that.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : सलाहकार समिति में जब हमने मांग की तो हमें आश्वासन मिला कि बगहा-छितौनी पुल के लिए फिर से सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और उस पुल का निर्माण कैसे हो उसके लिए पूना के किसी कार्यालय में नकशा तैयार किया जा रहा है। 1971 से 1977 तक का पीरियड तो समाप्त हो गया और अब 80 से 85 का पीरियड है, मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारी पूज्य प्रधान मन्त्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा दिए गए आश्वासन और शिलान्यास को कार्य रूप में हमारे रेल मन्त्री परिवर्तित करेंगे । इस पुल के बन जाने से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के पश्चिमी भाग की दूरी कम हो जायेगी तथा लोगों को आवागमन के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ।

सभापति जी, खलीलाबाद मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र है । प्रति दिन हजारों रेल कर्मचारी खलीलाबाद से गोरखपुर रेलवे हेडक्वार्टर पर नौकरी के लिए जाते हैं और शाम को खलीलाबाद लौटते हैं । कारण यह है कि गोरखपुर में रहने के लिए क्वार्टर बहुत कम हैं । खलिलाबाद में जमीन भी उपलब्ध है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने खलीलाबाद को इन्डस्ट्री टाउन भी घोषित किया है । जब श्री केदार पांडे जी रेल मंत्री थे, तो उनसे मैंने प्रार्थना की थी, उन्होंने सर्वे भी कराया था और हमें आश्वासन भी मिला कि खलिलाबाद में रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर भी बनाया जाएगा । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी भारत सरकार को इस संबंध में लिखा था, लेकिन वह कोरा आश्वासन रह गया । मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि खलीलाबाद में रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर बनाए जायें । छोटी लाइन पर एक शाने-ए-अवध नाम की ट्रेन गोरखपुर से सुबह छः बजे चलती थी और सुबह दस बजे लखनऊ पहुंचती थी । और शाम को 4.30 पर चलकर सात बजे गोरखपुर पहुंचती थी । लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि ब्राड गेज लाइन हो जाने के बाद भी सुबह आने के लिए लखनऊ से कोई ट्रेन नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश

के निवासियों को सुविधा नहीं मिल पा रही है। मेरी आपसे अपील है कि जो ट्रेन पहले चलती थी, उसको पुनः लागू किया जाए, जिससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने जी. आर. पी. की संख्या को बढ़ा दिया है। जब तक जी. आर. पी. पर रेल का कन्ट्रोल न हो, जब तक जी. आर. पी. पर आपके अधिकारों का कन्ट्रोल न हो और वे उनकी बातों को न सुनें, तब तक उनकी संख्या बढ़ाना या न बढ़ाना, इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। इस में मेरी आप से अपील है कि जब तक आप रेल एक्ट में सुधार न कर सकें और उसको संसद में लाने में देरी हो तो प्रदेश सरकारों से बात करके रेल अधिकारियों को जी. आर. पी. के अधिकारियों को करैक्टर रोल लिखने का अधिकार दीजिए। चोरी करते हैं, जी. आर. पी. के लोग और उसकी जिम्मेदारी उठानी पड़ती है, रेल मंत्री और रेलवे बोर्ड को। मैं अपील करता हूं कि जी. आर. पी. की संख्या बढ़ाने से जो अच्छा था कि आप आर. पी. एफ. की संख्या बढ़ाते और उनको अधिकार देते। मेरी अपील है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय को कोई कदम शीघ्र से शीघ्र उठाना चाहिए।

माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय ने बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों को रोकने के लिए भी आश्वासन भी दिया है। आप यह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि रेल के एक जोन में दो या तीन मैजिस्ट्रेट रहते हैं। कभी उनको लखनऊ डिविजन में जाना पड़ता है, तो कभी उनको आइजक डिविजन में जाना पड़ता है, तो कभी उनको समस्तीपुर डिविजन में जाना पड़ता है। यदि आपको रेल में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों को रोकना है तो प्रत्येक डिविजन में एक मैजिस्ट्रेट की नियुक्ति कीजिए और उनको जिम्मेदारी दीजिए कि बिना टिकट के लोग रेल में यात्रा करेंगे।

कुछ शब्द मैं आपसे ए. एस. एम. के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। इन लोगों को एक जगह ड्यूटी करनी पड़ती है, तो दूसरी जगह फिर ड्यूटी करनी पड़ती है। इसको बचाह से रेल सर्विस कमीशन को जिस तरह का काम करना चाहिए, वह नहीं कर पाती है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपका ध्यान एक मुख्य बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इलाहाबाद में रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन है, जिस के चेयरमैन साहब 8 महीने पूर्व रिटायर हो चुके हैं, परन्तु अभी तक उन्होंने पूरा चार्ज नहीं दिया है। अधूरा चार्ज ले कर एक अधिकारी महोदय वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। अभी तक जो भूतपूर्व चेअरमैन थे, उन्होंने रिजल्ट्स अपने पास रोक रखे हुए हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भूतपूर्व चेअरमैन को तत्काल निर्देश दिया कि उन के पास जो कापियां और रिजल्ट शीट्स हैं, वे उन को तुरन्त रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन को लौटायें। कमीशन को यह निर्देश भी दिया जाना चाहिये कि उस के अन्तर्गत जो भी परीक्षायें हों उन के रिजल्ट समय से निकाले जायं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रेल-बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that I have been given this opportunity to participate in this debate on the railway budget for 1983-84, which has been presented by the Railway Minister. Though I welcome this budget, I want to submit in this House that the people of our country feel very concerned with the enhancement of fares, especially for concession tickets, and the increase in freight charges. The revenue yield from the enhanced levy imposed on the poor and middle class people is expected to be Rs. 488.90 crores. The annual revenue from the proposed revision is Rs. 178.09 crores from passenger traffic and Rs. 310 crores from the goods traffic.

I am very glad, and I appreciate it, that the Minister has brought in a new slogan: Safety, Security and Punctuality. If the security aspect in trains is strengthened, naturally we will be getting safety. So far as punctuality is concerned, it should be there is all sphers of our life and not merely in the trains reaching the destination on time.

Coming to the safety aspect, there was an accident in Gummidipundi six months back connected with the Gummidipundi passenger train, as a result of which 8 people lost their lives. No compensation

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has been given to the families so far. In fact, I would urge on the Minister that when so many people lost their lives in an accident, the legal heirs of the deceased must be given jobs in the railway department.

Further, the Minister has stated in his budget speech that a considerable amount is being spent for manning of level crossings and lift barriers.

In my constituency, thousands of people go to Madras from Arkonam and Tiruvallur to attend their offices. The trains start either from Arkonam or Tiruvallur. Most of the offices, like Ashok Leyland, Madras Refineries, Madras Fertilizers etc. are situated at Ennore. People from Arkonam and Tiruvallur, who have to go to Ennore, have to get down at Basin Bridge and get a connecting train which comes from Madras and then reach their destination. If the first train is late, as it often happen, they cannot catch the connecting train. So many people could not attend offices in time. But the Railway Minister mentioned in the Budget that punctuality is to be maintained. Here on account of late running, so many people could not attend duty. Sometimes it is found from the attendance registers that they are absent.

17 hrs.

On the New Delhi-Madras line, at the Gummudipudi railway station there is a level crossing, but there is no gate at all. I requested the authorities concerned several times to fix a gate there. But so far it has not been done. I would request the hon. Minister to attend to this.

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I also submi to this House and I would draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that on the Madras-Arkonam route there is Chinnampet Railway Station where all the trains do not stop. So many people, students and other passengers, cannot get the train there though they wait at the Chinnamapet railway station for a long time. So, the hon.... Minister may kindly take necessary steps to instruct the authorities concerned to stop all the passenger trains at that station so tha people can get into them at that station.

From the Budget disclosures it is found that so many RPF men may be recruited. Sir, we have been travelling from Madras to Delhi. During the day time the RPF are vigilant in the compartments, but during the night time they are absconding, they are not sitting in the compartments. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that the RPF must be made vigilant during the night time in the compartments.

The hon. Minister stated in the Budget that if a Member of Parliament makes a demand for a new railway line, it has to be assumed that it is the demand of the people. Sir, I submit that that is not an asumption, but that is a presumption. As far as the new lines are concerned, in the Budget during 1982-83 nearly 85 kilometres of new lines have so far been laid and are expected to be opened for traffic shortly. During 1983-84 another 137 kilometres of new lines will be completed and opened for traffic. As far as the Indian Railway Book 1981-82 is concerned, our Indian Railways had 61,230 kilometres route of tract as on 31-3-82 in which our Railways were divided into nine zones, among which the Southern zone is having 6,703 kilometres route. It comes to fifth in rank in India. You may please see the State-wise break-up. Tamil Nadu is having only 3,895 kilometres and it stands as eighth in India. I would submit how the Southern Railways goes down as far as statistics are concerned. The Book discloses that the first, the Northern Railway, is having 10,972 kilometres route, the second, the Western Railway 10,293 kilometres route, South Eastern Railway 7,041 kilometre route and South Central Railway 6,932 kilometre route, Southern (Madras) 6,703 kilometre route, and Central Railway 6,309 kilometre route.

As far as the State-wise rail route is concerned, it is as follows:

Uttar Pradesh	.. ..	8880 kilometer
Madhya Pradesh	..	5737 ,,
Gujarat	.. ..	5632 ,,
Rajasthan	.. ..	5614 ,,
Bihar	.. ..	5362 ,,
Maharashtra	.. ..	5235 ,,
Andhra Pradesh	.. ..	4781 ,,
Tamil Nadu	.. ..	3895 ,,

So, Tamil Nadu is eighth. I request that Tamil Nadu should not be suppressed. I urge the Minister to increase the rail route and start new line in Tamil Nadu.

From Madras to Arakonam there are Tiruvelangadu and Chinnamapettai railway stations. Two miles on the northern side one sugar cane crusher mill has to be started in six months. Transport facilities may be provided because that area is very backward area. The Central Government has given permission to start the mill. The State Government under the Co-operative Society have taken up the work. For that I request that two mile new railway track may be provided.

Regarding conversion of Dindigul-Karur line to broad gauge, the Minister inaugurated it. That is still pending because sufficient amount has not been provided. I request the Minister that work may be expedited and the amount sanctioned may also be increased.

I am very glad and I must thank the Minister on behalf of the Tamil Nadu people, particularly on behalf of my DMK leader Dr. Kalaingner, for inclusion in the Budget 1983-84 rapid transist system between Madras beach to Luz at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.46 crores. This amount will not be sufficient these days. Therefore, this amount may be enhanced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let them start it first.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : That is why Karur-Dindigul work has been stopped. There are no sufficient funds. Therefore, as a precautionary measure I request the Minister to enhance the amount so that work may be expedited.

In this Budget the Railway would be providing staff quarters to nearly 6 lakhs of their employees. Over 7,000 staff quarters are expected to be completed during 1982-83 and nearly 8,000 additional quarters are proposed to be constructed during 1983-84 in Tiruvellore Sevvapet, Triuninraiyur, Pattabiram, Avadi, Kadambathur, Manur, Thiruvelangadu, Ponneri and Gummudipoondi railway stations.

The railway station quarters are in a dilapidated condition. Therefore I request the Minister to get them repaired or otherwise new quarters may be constructed.

Budget discloses high powered railway reforms committee which was set up in June, 1981. This Committee has submitted its report about so many requirements. So many bridges are to be newly constructed and some of them have got to be repaired. Arakonam is very important big junction. On the eastern side of that there is one old bridge. That is in a dilapidated condition. It is also a very busiest route crossing with all the buses and other vehicles underground. That bridge may collapse at any time threby endangering the human lives. I would therefore request the Minister that it should be rpaired immediately. There is a place, Tiruvllore, which falls in the route Madras-Tirupati, which is a pilgrim centre where so many people are going. More over, Tiruvelcere is a very important railway station and th level-crossing is very busy. So, I would request the Minister to construct one bridge at Tiruvellore level-crossing which is very essential.

Similarly, at Pattabiram level-crossing, so many people are going through the way and it is one of the busiest centres. Therefore, I would request the Minister to have a new bridge here also.

On the route Delhi-Madras, there is one station called Minjur. Between Minjur and Addipet, the people have been perstently demanding to have one new flag station at Nandiambakkam. It is a long pending demand. I would request the Minister to provide a new flag station between Minjur and Addipet at Nandiambakkam.

There is one popular train called Brindavan Express which goes from Bangalore to Madras. It does not stop at Arakonam which is a very big junction. I would request the Minister to issue directions to

[Shri T. Nagaratnam]

the authorities so that the Brindavan Express stops at Arakonam and also at Tiruvellore for which so many people are coming. The people who travel by this train from Bangalore could not get down either at Arakonam or Tiruvllore because the train does not stop there. These are very important stations and therefore, I would request the Minister through you to issue directions so that the Brindavan Express stops at Arakonam and Tiruvellore.

For the last three years, after I have beome a Member of Parliament, I have been requesting the authorities concerned to open one station between Tiruvellore and Kadambatthur at a place called Egattur. The work has been started under **shram dhan** and the people of the village have spent more than Rs. one lakhs. Though they have spent Rs. one lakh under **shram dhan,** for the past two years, the work has not been completed and is still pending. I would request the Minister that work may be expedited.

There is one station near Pattabiram on the route between Arakonam and Madras. One college called Dharmamurthi Rao Bahadur Calakalakannan Chettiyar College is located. Out of sweat and hardwork, they made arrangements under the shram dhan to construct a flag station. But the college authorities and the students want the name of the station to be D.R. B.C.C. College station. The name of the station is yet to be given to would therefore request the Minister to name the station as D.R.B.C.C. College station.

There is one village called Annanoor between Ambattur and Avadi stations. The villagers have donated more than one thousand acres of land for constructing a flag station. Now, the villagers are interested to call the station as "Annanoor" being their own village name. But instead of Annanoor, the station has been named as Satyamurthi station. Therefore, the peopel are agitated and they have represented so many times and blamed the representatives of the people also for not insisting upon the Government to change the name of the flag station from Satyamurthi to Annanoor. Thefefore, I would request the Minister to change the station's name from Satyamurthi to Annanoor station. The people are very eager to have the name of Annanoor.

Most of the Tamil people want that the Annexe coach factory should not be taken to some other State, either Andhra Pradesh or Haryana. I request the hon. Minister, if a new coach factory, an Annexe, is to be started in some other State, it will cost more and if an Annexe is started very near to the Integral Coach Factory near Madras it will b cheaper. There are so many places available; so many vacant lands are there.An Annexe means very near to the main factory. We are having a Parliament House Annexe very near to the Parliament House. Therefore, the Annexe coach factory must be very near to the Integral coach Factory at Perambur. You may choose a place either at Tiruvellore or Gummudapoondi or Ponneri or Tiruttani or Sriperumbudur. These places are in backward areas. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to start the Annxe coach factory near Madras itself.

Further, I am very glad to say that I am not opposing that the Central Government is propagating Hindi in southern region railways. But as per the Constitution, Hindi shall be the national language in Devnagiri script and the people must accept it for national integration. At the same time, I would urge upon the hon. Minister, through the Deputy-Speaker, that when we are acepting Hindi as the national language, we should not suppress the regional language. The non-Tamil speaking people are employed in the southern region, in Andhra Pradesh, in Kerala, in Karnataka and in Tamil Nadu. Can the Minister insist that those who are not knowing Tamil should read Tamil? So far, no order is given to read Tamil. When you are insisting on the people to pass Hindi Examination for remunerative purposes and the award is given to them, at the same time, the people who are not knowing Tamil are not called upon to read Tamil. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister, if at all we really have faith in national integration that the regional language should not be suppressed, particularly in the Central Government Departments.

Also, the T.T.Es have been suffering a lot when they are coming from Madras to Delhi. They are not provided either a birth or a seat. The T.T.Es are holding a very important position and they are doing an important job during the time of travel and during the night time also. They have not been provided either a berth or a seat. How do they steep during the night and how do they sit during the time of travel? Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that they must be provided a berth and a seat.

Lastly, I would draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the poor commission vendors. Some of them have passed P.U. C.; some of them have passed B. A. and S. S. L. C They were recruited as commission vendors, particularly from Madras to Delhi and they are given 10 per cent. commission whereas, normally, the commission vendors are paid 20 per cent commission Therefore, this discrimination should be avoided. I request the hon. Minister that they may be given the same rate of commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And also to permanently absorb them. Why should they remain as commission vendor only;

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: I request the hon. Minister that they may be given permanent jobs and they should not be sent away.

I request the hon Minister to consider all my requests. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many Hon. Members who want to speak today. I am prepared to sit and the Hon. Minister wants to reply tomorrow. The Hon. Minister had a talk with me. Therefore, the names of all those Hon. Members which find a place in the list will be called and as soon as they finish their speeches, they should not leave the House. On that condition, I am prepared to sit till all of you whose names find a place here complete your speeches. But this condition is there that after you finish your speech, you should not leave the House. I hope the House agrees.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): How long we sit?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has already exhausted the time Therefore, I can understand your opposing this.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am only suggesting that the Members can speak today and the Hon. Minister can reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every. Hon. Member from the ruling party shall take only ten minutes.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Jammu): Why our names are kept behind?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every party has been allotted some time and no Member should take more time.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: I say that from the very beginning, every Member should be given equal time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot ask me to conduct the affairs of the House like this. It is left to the Chair. I will see thatall Members get a chance. Everybody would like to speak on this Budget.

श्री महाबीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण बजट पर आपने मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। साथ ही साथ माननीय रेल मंत्री ने इस माननीय सदन में जो रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसके लिए उनको भी बधायी देता हूं। रेल मन्त्री ने जिस साहस और प्रशासनिक दक्षता के साथ इस माननीय सदन में रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उससे आभास मिलता है कि यह बजट प्रगतिशीलता की ओर देख रहा है। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में जो गाड़ियों के चलने के समय, सुरक्षा और संरक्षण की बात कही है और माल की ढुलाई में जो प्रगति दिखलाई है, केवल इस थोड़ी सी अवधि में, उसके लिए वे बधायी के पात्र हैं। उन्होंने बहुत ही साहसिक ढंग

[श्री महावीर प्रसाद]

से, दक्षता के साथ और प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से बजट पेश किया है और रेलवे बोर्ड में जो परिवर्तन किए हैं उसके लिए मैं एक बार पुनः उन्हें बधायी देना चाहता हूं। रेलवे प्रशासन को चुस्त करने के लिए जो उन्होंने नया कदम उठाया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको व्यक्तिगत रूप से बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

मैं यह मानता हूं कि रेलवे निर्माण के लिए दो पक्ष होते हैं। जिनकी तरफ माननीय सदस्यों ने भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है वह यह है कि नई रेलवे लाइनें, नए स्टेशन और लाइनों का कनवर्जन होना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि इसके साथ-साथ आर्थिक व्यवस्था को भी बात सोचनी पड़ती है। सन 1980 में भारत सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी, जिस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी भारत सरकार को प्रेषित की थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से उसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मैं यह मानता हूं कि किसी भी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए बातचीत करने पर वहां का मानचित्र उनके सामने होना चाहिए। उस मानचित्र को देख कर ही उस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को उठाने के लिए विचार करना चाहिए। उस समिति की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि क्षेत्रीय पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए, वहां के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के लिए, जो कि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से, सामाजिक शैक्षणिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा हुआ है, वहां पर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं एक ऐसे क्षेत्र से चुनकर आया हूं, आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा, वहां एक इंच भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। 1977 में सहजनवा दोहरी घाट का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, इस संदर्भ में मैं कई बार वर्तमान मंत्री और इनसे पहले जितने भी मंत्री रहे हैं, उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करता रहा हूं तथा इस संदर्भ में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, जो सर्दियों में पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, जो भारत के मानचित्र में ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहां एक इंच भी रेल लाइन नहीं है, वहां इनका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। अब तक इस का सर्वेक्षण तीन बार किया जा चुका है, लेकिन इस ओर अभी तक भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इस संबंध में मैंने एक सवाल भी पूछा था कि इस सर्वेक्षण पर कितना समय लगा, कितना रुपया लगा, लेकिन रेलवे प्रशासन की तरफ से कोई समुचित उत्तर मुझे प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यदि इस प्रकार की हालत रही तो मैं कैसे अपने निर्वाचन के निवासियों की समस्याओं को इस माननीय सदन में पेश कर सकता हूं। यह संसद जो संसार की सब से महान पंचायत है। इसलिए मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अभी राज्य सभा में भी भूतपूर्व रेल उप मंत्री श्री मल्लिकार्जुन द्वारा एक प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा गया है कि 13 रेल लाइनों के लिए सिफारिश की गई है, जिसमें सहजनवा दोहरी घाट का भी जिक्र किया गया है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—क्षेत्रीय पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये, सामाजिक उत्थान और आर्थिक विपन्नता को दूर करने कि दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट दी थी—आज उस रिपोर्ट पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यदि ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है तो ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण समिति की रिपोर्ट यहां पर दिये जाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। रेल मंत्री जी, मैं आप से पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—जिस स्थान का तीन-तीन बार सर्वेक्षण हुआ, उस पर काफी पैसा खर्च किया गया, यहां तक कि सर्वेक्षण के बाद पत्थर भी लगा दिये गये, लेकिन उस के बाद यह कह कर उस का निरसतर कर दिया गया कि आर्थिक-प्रतिफल नहीं आ रहा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या उस समिति की रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं लिखा है कि हम आर्थिक प्रतिफल को ही नहीं देखेंगे बल्कि यह भी देखेंगे कि वह उस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को भी दूर करती है या नहीं, उस क्षेत्र की आर्थिक-विपन्नता को भी दूर करती है या नहीं, सामाजिक उत्थान की ओर अग्रसर होता है या नहीं। इस आधार पर मैं रेल मंत्री जी से पुनः अनुरोध करता हूं--आप व्यक्तिगत रूप में इस पर ध्यान दें क्योंकि वह बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। यहां की जनता आप की तरफ आंख लगा कर देख रही है—उसका

सर्वेक्षण हो चुका था, पत्थर गड़ गये थे, फिर उस को क्यों रोका गया।

अभी हमारे श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे जी बोल कर गये हैं, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इन्टीग्रल कोच फैक्टरी का उल्लेख किया था। यह बिल्कुल सही बात है, उत्तर भारत में जहां तक ज्ञान है, मेरा विवेक है, कोई कोच फैक्टरी नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग मंत्री जी ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में आप को लिखा था। उस के उत्तर में दिसम्बर, 1982 में आप ने जो चिटठी उन को भेजी है, उस की कापी मेरे पास है, उस में आप ने आश्वासन दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सर्वेक्षण कार्य हो रहा है सर्वेक्षण कार्य समाप्त होने के बाद हम निश्चय करेंगे कि कोच फैक्टरी कहां दी जा सकती है। श्रीमान, गोरखपुर चूंकि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का हैड-क्वार्टर है तथा वहां पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आज तक कोई उद्योग-धन्धे नहीं लगे हैं इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है--पूर्वांचल की तरफ से, देवरिया, गोरखपुर बस्ती, पूर्वांचल के सभी 16 जिलों की तरफ से, जिन को पटेल आयोग ने पिछड़े हुए जिले घोषित किया है--कि यह फैक्टरी गोरखपुर में लगाई जाये।

एक विशेष निवेदन मैं करना चाहता हूं--हम लोग गोरखपुर की तरफ से दिल्ली आते हैं, वहां से दिल्ली के लिए कोई डायरैक्ट ट्रेन नहीं है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप गोरखपुर से दिल्ली के लिये कोई डायरैक्ट ट्रेन अवश्य दें। हमारे पाण्डे जी ने यह आवाज उठाई है कि वहां से बम्बई तथा दिल्ली के लिये डायरैक्ट ट्रेन दें)मैं भी उन की इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूं)क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र के लिये ऐसी ट्रेन का बहुत महत्व है। लेकिन यदि आप इसमें असमर्थता प्रकट करते हैं तो मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं—जिस प्रकार गोरखपुर से तीन बोगी लाकर आप 29 अप में जोड़ते हैं तथा दिल्ली से वही तीन बोगियां गोरखपुर के लिये 30 डाउन में जोड़ी जाती है, उसी तरफ से आप तीन बोगियां गोमती एक्सप्रेस में, विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस में जोड़ने की व्यवस्था कर दें तो इस का बहुत लाभ पूर्वांचल के लोगों को मिल सकता है। जब तक आप हमें डायरैक्ट ट्रेन नहीं दे सकते, तब तक आप इन ट्रेनों में बोगियां जोड़ने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं।

भारतीय रेल एक है, रेलवे बोर्ड एक है, रेल मंत्री जी भी एक हैं, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, जो डिवीजन भारत में बने हुए हैं—जैसे पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वी रेलवे, एन. ई. एफ. रेलवे, उत्तरी रेलवे, सदर्न रेलवे। इन रेलों में समन्वय कर के आपको देखना पड़ेगा।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारी क्या कहते हैं। मैं एक घटना बतला रहा हूं। मैं उस रेलवे में फर्स्ट क्लास में जा रहा था। मैं जिस डिब्बे में जा रहा था न उसमें पानी की व्यवस्था थी और न लाईट और पंखे की। जब हमने वहां के कर्मचारियों को कहा कि इनको ठीक कराया जाए तो जवाब मिला कि यह पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे है, एन. ई. रेलवे है। इसमें हम लोग कोई काम नहीं कर सकते। तीन-चार उत्तरप्रदेश के एम. एल. ए. जा रहे थे। उन्हें मजबूरन गोरखपुर जाना पड़ा। उस रेलवे के डिब्बों में न पानी की व्यवस्था थी, न पंखे की व्यवस्था थी। इसलिए मैं दक्षता रखने वाले अपने अधिकारियों और मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि रेलों में सम्यक रूप से समायोजन करें क्योंकि भारतीय रेल एक है, मंत्री एक है और रेलवे बोर्ड एक है।

अन्त में मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कैजुअल लेबरर में बेरोजगारी बहुत काफी बढ़ गई है। मुझे अनुभव है कि हजारों कैजुअल लेबरर्स जो कि बड़ी लाईन बनाने में काम पर लगे थे, उनको अब निकाल दिया गया है। उनको किसी न किसी रूप में एडजस्ट करने का विचार आप के सामने होना चाहिए। वे बिचारे इधर-उधर बेकार मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं, वे रो रहे हैं, मर रहे हैं। मंत्री जी को इस विषय पर भी सोचना होगा।

एक बात मैं संक्षेप में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, यह एक प्रगतिशील बजट है। इसको बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। मैंने इस बात को रेलवे सलाहकार समिति और रेलवे की रटेंडिंग कमेटी में भी उठाया है और आज भी आपके माध्यम से इस सभा में निवे-

(श्री महावीर प्रसाद)

दन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया है, उसके आधार पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का जो आरक्षित कोटा है, उस को पूरा करने के लिए आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से ध्यान दें । तब जाकर यह कार्यक्रम आगे सफलतापूर्वक चल सकता है

पुन: मैं आपके इस साहसिक और प्रगतिशील बजट की सराहना करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री शांतु भाई पटेल (साबरकांठा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय ने जो रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में रेलवे का पूरे देश को एक सूत्र में जोड़ने में बहुत बड़ा योगदान है । इस क्षेत्र में रेलवे का बहुत महत्व है । रेलवे ने भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों और प्रांतों के लोगों को एक सूत्र में बांधरखा है ।

रेलवे बजट पर बोलते हुए मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे लाईन के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । यह लाइन है मोडासा-कपडवंज-नडियाद रेलवे लाइन । यह रेलवे लाइन 1977-78 में स्वीकृत हुई और 1977-78 से लेकर 1980 तक इसमें काम हुआ और और कुल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्च किया जा चुका है । अन्य माननीय सदस्य तो नई लाइनों की मांग करते हैं, लेकिन मैं उस कार्य की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जो रेल निर्माण का पिछले 5 साल से चल रहा है । इस कार्य को स्वीकृत हुए 5 साल हो चुके हैं । जिस समय यह कार्य स्वीकृत हुआ था उस समय इस लाइन का अन्दाजा साढ़े 5 करोड़ का था, अब वह बढ़ चुक होगा ।

पिछले तीन सालों से जब से मैं इस हाउस में चुनकर आया हूं तब से मैं बराबर इसकी मांग करता आ रहा हूं कि इस कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा किया जाए । रेलवे बजट पर भी मैं बोल चुका हूं कई बार प्रश्न भी पूछे जा चुके हैं, लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । कई बार रेलवे मंत्री जी से मिला, रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों से भी मिला पाण्डे साहब से मिला, सेठी साहब से मिला और आज चौधरी साहब से भी मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वे इस काम को शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा करने की कोशिश करें ।

पिछले साल इस मद के लिए 50 लाख रुपया बजट में रखा गया था । इस काम को शुरू कराने के लिए निवेदन किया गया, लेकिन इस पैसे को अन्य जगह खर्च कर दिया गया । कई बार बजट में प्रावधान किया गया, लेकिन पैसा दूसरी जगह खर्च कर दिया गया । यह गुजरात का पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । इस इलाके का की उन्नति के लिए इस कार्य को पूरा किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है । काफी काम हो चुका है, अर्थ वर्क हो चुका है, छोटे-बड़े कई पुल भी बन चुके हैं, लेकिन आगे यह कार्य नहीं चालू किया जा रहा

मोडासा में इंजीनियरों के लिए कार्यालय बनाए गए थे और बड़ी धूमधाम से काम शुरू हुआ था, लेकिन आज वहां से सामान दूसरी जगह पहुंचा दिया गया है और स्टव्फ भी दूसरी जगह चला गया है। इसके लिए वहां के लोगों में बहुत असंतोष है और वे आंदोलन कर सकते हैं । हम जब भी वहां जाते हैं तो उनको समझाते हैं कि सरकार हमारी है और जो रेल का काम चालू हुआ है उसे शीघ्र पूरा किया जाएगा । इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस कार्य को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए और इसके लिए रेल का काम चालू करने का यहां पर आश्वासन दिया जाए ताकि कोई आंदोलन शुरू न हो। हमारी बात कहीं भी नहीं सुनी जा रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस काम को जल्दी शुरू कर के पूरा किया जाना चाहिए ।

कई बार बजट में प्रावधान किया गया । इससे लोगों को दिखता है कि वहां पर काम होगा । जब भी कोई सवाल पूछा जाता है तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि काम चालू है और शीघ्र पूरा हो जाएगा । लेकिन वहां पर काम नहीं चल रहा है । इस बजट में एक लाख रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है एक लाख रुपया तो स्टाफ पर ही खर्च हो जाएगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस कार्य को चालू करके पूरा कराया जाए और इसके लिए शीघ्र आदेश दिए जाएं ।

मंत्री जी जब रेल बजट की चर्चा का जवाब दें तो यह बात बताने की कोशिश करें कि वह काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो । जिससे पिछड़े इलाके के विकास में योग-दान मिले और लोगों की वर्षों से चली आई मांग पूरी हो । इसलिए मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस काम के लिये बजट में ज्यादा प्रावधान करके काम शुरू करने का आदेश दें जिस से वह काम जल्दी से जल्दी चालू हो कर पूरा हो । रेल मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस देश में रेल की प्रथम परिकल्पना 1931-32 में मद्रास प्रेसीडेंसी में की गई थी और आज भारतीय रेलवे एशिया का सबसे बड़ा तथा संसार की चौथी रेलवे श्रंखला है । यह राज्य संचालित व्यवस्था के हिसाब से दुनिया की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी है। यदि आप इसे देखेंगे तो माल-भाड़े के हिसाब में दिन-प्रतिदिन गिरावट आती गई है । प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की तरफ हम देखें तो इस देश में जितना भी माल ढोया गया था उसका 88 प्रतिशत रेलवे ढोता था और ज्यों-ज्यों समय गुजरता गया माल की ढुलाई में कटौती होती गई । मंत्री जी कलेम करते हैं और इससे पहले परफार्मेंस भी बताते हैं कि हमने काफी एचीवमेन्ट किया है और दूसरी तरफ ये फीगर्स हैं जो आपके सामने हैं । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इसका क्या कारण है और मंत्री जी इस पर अपना मंतव्य दें ।

सबसे पहले मैं मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कुछ महीनों से जन-प्रतिनिधि तथा नौकरशाही के बीच जो लड़ाई चल रही थी, उसमें इनकी विजय हुई । मैं मानता हूं कि उस समय के रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष नौकरशाही का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे और हमारे मंत्री जी जन-प्रतिनिधि का करते थे। जनतन्त्र को यदि इस मुल्क में रहना है तो यह आवश्यक है कि जनता के जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि जो सरकार बनाते हैं, उनकी बात अन्तिम हो, उन्हीं के फैसले पर नौकरशाही चले । बदकिस्मती से कुछ सालों से रेलवे बोर्ड की ऐसी कुछ व्यवस्था हो गई कि जो भी मंत्री आया, उनसे रेलवे-बोर्ड का कन्फ्रंटेशन हुआ । मैं ज्यादा दिन की बात नहीं कहना चाहता । स्वर्गीय हनुमन्थैया रेल मंत्री थे, उन दिनों एमरजेंसी भी नहीं थी । लेकिन इसी तरह का टकराव रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष श्री गांगुली और रेल मंत्री के बीच हुआ जिससे उनको नौकरी से हाथ धोना पड़ा । बाद में रेल की ऐसी व्यवस्था बनी कि एमरजेन्सी न होते हुए भी सेन्ट-पर-सेन्ट गाड़ियां समय पर चली । स्वर्गीय हनुमन्थैया जी की एक मान्यता थी कि जो हमारे 800 संसद सदस्य हैं, वे हमारे आनरेरी इंस्पैक्टर्स हैं । यदि वे किसी के खिलाफ कम्प्लेंट करते हैं तो उस के ऊपर सब से पहले कार्यवाही होगी और फिर एन्कवायरी होगी । उनका यह कहना था कि कल वे भी रेल मंत्री हो सकते हैं और निर्देश दे सकते हैं । आज हम यदि कोई बात उठाते हैं और उस पर जोर देते हैं, यदि उनका 10 परसेंट भी पूरा हो जाय, तो इस मुल्क के जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं वे सन्तुष्ट हो जायेंगे और इससे रेल की व्यवस्था भी ठीक होगी । बारबार यहां कहा जाता है कि इस रेलवे बोर्ड की जरूरत है कि नहीं ? बार-बार कहा गया कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। मैं मानता हूं कि रेलवे बोर्ड का जैसा संगठन है और इसके जो सदस्य हैं वे अपने अपने विषय के एक्सपर्ट हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या इसकी जरूरत है? पी. एण्ड टी. में दो बोर्ड हैं लेकिन वहां इस इस तरह का कन्फ्रंटेशन नहीं होता जैसा रेलवे बोर्ड में मिनिस्टर का होता है । तीन वर्ष में यह चौथे मंत्री हैं, मुझे जानकारी नहीं है कि कितने दिन यह रेल मंत्री रहेंगे । इसका कारण यह है कि रेलवे बोर्ड अपने को मास्टर मानता है और जिस रेल मंत्री ने उसकी इच्छानुसार काम नहीं किया तो उसको जानी पड़ा। मैं चाहता हूं कि रेलवे बोर्ड को अबालिश किया जाय । यदि सिंचाई और स्वास्थ्य विभाग में बोर्डस की जरूरत नहीं होती है तो रेलवे में क्यों बोर्ड है ? इसलिए इस पर फिर से विचार किया जाय कि रेलवे बोर्ड की जरूरत है कि नहीं । और यदि आप समझते हैं कि जरूरत है तो उसको सलाहकार संस्था के रूप में रख सकते हैं, और उसको यह अथॉरिटी न दें कि जनता के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं जिनमें देश की तस्वीर की भावना सन्निहित है उनके रास्ते में वह बाधक

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

न हो । सभी तरफ के सदस्यों ने अक्सर कहा है कि रेलवे बोर्ड व्हाइट एलीफेंट है या स्लगिश एेश है, और इसका कारण यही है कि रेलवे बोर्ड हमारे काम में बाधक होता है इसलिये इसको अवालिश कर के रेल मंत्री महोदय जनता की भावनाओं के अनुरूप काम कर सकें तो अच्छा रहे ।

रेलवे एक्ट 1890 में बना और रेलवे बोर्ड एक्ट 1905 में बना । तब से जमाना कहीं से कहीं चला गया लेकिन आज तक उसमें किसी तरह का कोई संशोधन नहीं हुआ । क्या आवश्यक नहीं है कि इन दोनों एक्टों में संशोधन किया जाये ? मैं समझता हूं सारे सदस्य मानेंगे कि आज जरूरत है कि रेलवे एक्ट और रेलवे बोर्ड एक्ट में संशोधन किया जाये । मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं इन्होंने कानून बनाया और उसके मुताबिक रेलवे कर्मचारी को काम करना है। है लेकिन आपको जानकर हैरत होगी यदि कर्मचारी उसी एक्ट के तहत काम करते हैं तो उसको वर्क टू रूल कहा जाता है और एजीटेशन माना जाता है । और उसके मुताबिक काम नहीं किया और रेलवे का संचालन किया और एक्सीडेंट हो गया तो उसको सबोटेज समझा जाता है कि तुमने नियम का उल्लंघन किया । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि रेल कर्मचारी वास्तव में रेल के नियमों को माने कि नहीं? 50, 60, 70 परसेंट जो भी आप वाजिब समझें, जितना इस मुल्क के लिए आप समझते हैं जरूरी है और जितना वास्तव में किया जा सकता है, जितना तक काम करने से रेलवे का काम चल जायेगा उतना ही मानने के लिये बाध्य करें और उसी के अनुसार रेल एक्ट में सुधार करें, संशोधन करें ताकि कर्मचारी उस लिमिट के तहत रह सकें और नियम के तहत चलें तो उसको वर्कटू रूल न माना जाये । इस बारे में आपको विचार करना चाहिये ।

जन-प्रतिनिधि का दायित्व क्या हो यह भी सोचने की जरूरत है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको एक बात जानकर बड़ी हैरत होगी । रेल मंत्री सैलून में नहीं चल सकते हैं लेकिन डी. आर. एम. जोकि एक छोटा पदाधिकारी होता है, वे सैलून में चल सकता है । सैलून के बारे में कई बार इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है । सैलून को इस धरती पर चलता-फिरता स्वर्ग कहा जाता है । उसमें फाइव स्टार होटल की सारी सुविधायें उपलब्ध रहती हैं। डी आर एम उसको लेकर चलते हैं । एक तरफ तो यात्रियों के डिब्बे नहीं होते और दूसरी तरफ ये सैलून चलते हैं । सब केवल इस सैलून का नाम बदल गया है, इनको इंस्पेक्शन कैरिज कहा जाता है लेकिन वही एअरकण्डीशण्ड सैलून हैं जो कि इंस्पेक्शन में जाते हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे लाइन भी देखते हैं या नहीं, फिर इंस्पेक्शन क्या करते हैं एअरकण्डीशण्ड सैलून में जाकर ? रेल मन्त्री जी को तो सैलून की सुविधा नहीं है । यदि वे सैलून से जाना चाहें तो उसके लिए अलग से रेलवे को खर्चा भुगतना पड़ेगा । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं आज यह एक बेसिक बात है जिस पर विचार होना चाहिए कि इन सैलून की कोई जरूरत भी है या नहीं। यदि कोई जरूरत है तो किस लेविल तक के अधिकारी उसमें जा सकेंगे इसपर बुनियादी तौर पर विचार होना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you would conclude by 6 p.m.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I will continue tommorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But your time is over.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: That is true, but I will continue tommorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You would not listen to that.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: Sir, it had been agreed that I will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :You want some bonus time.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री जी ने एक बड़ा अच्छा स्लोगन दिया है—सेफ्टी, सिक्योरिटी एंड पंक्चुअलिटी। हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं । हम समझते हैं कि इसको

वास्तव में यदि इसी रूप में लागू कर दिया जाए तो रेलवे की सारी समस्याओं का समाधान हो जायेगा।

जहां तक एक्सीडेन्ट्स का सवाल है, हम कहना चाहेंगे और मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद भी देना चाहेंगे कि कम से कम जबसे ये इस मंत्रालय में आए हैं, रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स घटे हैं। पहले तो हम लोग इस मंत्रालय को रेल एक्सीडेन्ट मंत्रालय कहा करते थे लेकिन अभी वह कुछ घटा है। एक बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा जो कि इन्हीं की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है। पेज 12 पर लिखा है :

"In the year 1981-82, 84 per cent of serious accidents enquired by the Commissioner of Railway Safety were attributed to human failure, including 71 per cent of these accidents, which were due to failure of Railway Staff."

इनका कहना है कि ज्यादातर दुर्घटनायें आदमी के कारण होती हैं, 71 परसेंट दुर्घटनायें इस प्रकार की इन्होंने बताई हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गार्ड या ड्राइवर जो गाड़ी लेकर चलते हैं अगर उस गाड़ी का एक्सीडेन्ट होगा तो सबसे पहले वही शिकार होंगे, ऐसी हालत में क्या वे ऐसा करना चाहते हैं, इसका जवाब होगा कभी नहीं। लेकिन उसका कोई न कोई कारण तो होगा ही। मैं समझता हूं उसका कारण है ओवरबर्डेन।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. The Minister has stated that he has some other work. Therefore, I think we have got to adjourn the House.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March, 3, 1983/Phalguna 12, 1904 (Saka).

GMGIPND—JOB III—3314 LS 21-5-83—890